The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI.....NO 4923. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

All the European Courts in Mourning for Maximilian.

Suspension of Diplomatic Relations Between France and Mexico.

Probable Recall of the British Legation from that Country.

THE FATE OF MAXIMILIAN.

All the European Courts in Mourning.

LONDON, Friday, July 5—Evening.

All the Courts of Europe have adopted mourning for the death of MAXIMILIAN.

The recall of the British Legation from the City of Mexico and the suspension of diplomatic relations between Great Britain and the Government of Mexico are seriously proposed.

Suspension of Diplomatic Intercourse Between France and Mexico.

PARIS, Friday, July 5.

The *Moniteur* to-day has an article expressing its detestation of the murder of MAXIMILIAN. In the Senate and Corps Legislatif to-day speeches were made denouncing the execution as a crime against civilization.

Orders have been sent out suspending from their functions all the French Consuls in the Mexican Republic.

All festivities in this city have ceased, and all the preparations for forthcoming *fêtes* have been abandoned out of respect for the memory of the ill-fated MAXIMILIAN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A Complimentary Dinner to Mr. Garrison.

MANCHESTER, Friday, July 5.

The distinguished American, WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, was entertained to-day at a dinner given in his honor by his friends and admirers in this city.

Arrest of the Fenian General Halpin in Cork.

DUBLIN, Friday, July 5.

The Fenian leader, alleged to be Gen. HALPIN, formerly Secretary of one of the Fenian organizations in America, has been arrested in the streets of Cork.

FRANCE.

The Cable to be Laid Between France and America.

PARIS, Friday, July 5.

The French Government has granted a concession to the new Franco-American Telegraph Company, which proposes to lay a submarine cable from Brest to some point on the American coast.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Friday, July 5—Noon.

Consols for money	93⅝
United States Five-Twenty Bonds	72¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares	79¼
Erie Railway Shares	44

LONDON, Friday, July 5—2 P. M.

Consols declined ⅛d., and are now quoted at 93½.

Erie Railway Shares have advanced ½, and the quotation now is 44½.

United States Five-twenty Bonds	72¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares	79¼

LONDON, Friday, July 5—Evening.

Consols closed at 94⅛ for money.

American securities closed at the following rates:

Five-twenty Bonds	72¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares	79¼
Erie Railway Shares	44

FRANKFORT, Friday, July 5—Evening.

United States Bonds closed at 77¼ for the issue of 1862.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, July 5—Noon.

COTTON—Estimated sales to-day 10,000 bales. Middling Upland, 10½d.; Middling Orleans, 11d.

The sales of the week foot up 54,000 bales, of which 11,000 bales were for export, and 2,000 on speculation. Stock in port 738,000 bales, of which 386,000 bales are American.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 37s. 3d. for new California. Wheat, 13s. 9d. Barley, 4s. 10d. Oats, 3s. 9d. Peas, 38s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 75s. Beef, 135s. Lard 47s. 9d. Bacon, 42s. Cheese, 61s.

PRODUCE—Pot Ashes, 31s. 6d. Resin—Common, 6s. 9d.; fine, 12s. Spirits of Turpentine, 30s. Spirits Petroleum, 8d.; refined, 1s. 1d. Tallow, 44s. Cloverseed, 41s.

LONDON, Friday, July 5—Noon.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 25s. 6d. Scotch Pig Iron, 53s. Calcutta Linseed, 64s. Linseed Cakes, £9 15s. Linseed Oil, £41 10s. Whale Oil, £35. Sperm Oil, £122.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, July 5—P. M.

The Cotton market is without change.

In the Breadstuffs market Peas has advanced 3d. and Barley 1d. since the noon report. Wheat, Corn and Oats are without change.

There is no change in the Provision market to report.

In the Produce market Petroleum has advanced 3d., and Spirits are now quoted at 9d. and Refined at 1s. 3d. Other articles are without alteration.

LONDON, Friday, July 5—Noon.

Linseed Cakes have declined 2s. 6d. since noon, and are now quoted at £9 12s. 6d. There is no change to announce in the prices of other articles.

PRODUCE—Resin—Common has declined to 6s. 6d. Fine American at 12s. Spirits Turpentine 30s. Petroleum closed firm at 9d. ₱ gallon for Spirits and 1s. 3d. for Refined. Tallow 44s. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Friday, July 5—Evening.

The weather is reported favorable for crops.

SUGAR 25s. 6d. for D. S.

LINSEED CAKES £9 12s. 6d.

Other articles unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, July 5—Evening.

COTTON—The Cotton market closed unchanged in tone or prices. The following are the last authorized quotations:

Middling Uplands	10½d.
Middling Orleans	11d.

The sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Barley has advanced to 5s. ₱ 60 lbs. Peas have advanced to 39s. ₱ quarter. Corn steady at 37s. 3d. for new Mixed Western. Wheat—White California 13s. 9d. ₱ cental. Oats 3s. 9d. ₱ 45 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Beef closed a shilling better; Extra Prime Mess quoted 136s. ₱ bbl. Bacon had advanced 6d. and closed at 42s. 6d. for Cumberland Cut Middles. Lard 3d. lower; sales at 47s. 6d. for American.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrival Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, Friday, July 5.

The steamship *America*, Capt. MEYER, from New-York June 22, has arrived.

Arrival of the Saxonia.

SANDY HOOK, Friday, July 5.

The steamship *Saxonia*, which sailed from Southampton on the 26th ult., has passed this point and stopped at Quarantine.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Special Session.

SENATE—WASHINGTON, Friday, July 5.

Senator PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire, and Senator VAN WINKLE, of West Virginia, who were absent on Wednesday, appeared in their seats.

After prayer by the chaplain and the reading of the Journal of Wednesday, Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee to wait on the President and inform him of the presence of a quorum in each House, reported that the Committee had performed its duty, and had been informed by the President that he had no communication to make.

EXPLANATORY OF THE RECONSTRUCTION ACT.

Mr. EDMUNDS introduced the following bill, which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed:

A bill construing the act entitled an act supplementary to the act entitled an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 2, 1867, and to facilitate restoration, passed March 23, 1867.

Be it enacted, &c., That the Boards of Registration provided for in said act shall have power, and it shall be their duty, before allowing the registration of any person, to ascertain upon such facts or information as they can obtain, whether such person is entitled to be registered under such act; and the oath required by such act shall not be conclusive on said question, and no person shall be registered unless said Board shall decide that he is entitled thereto; and such Board shall have power to examine, under oath to be administered by any member of such Board, any one touching the qualification of any person claiming registration.

SEC. 2. That the word officer in the oath set forth in said act shall be construed to include every person who has taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, other than Senators, members of Congress and members of the Legislatures of the States. And no person shall be entitled to be registered, or if registered shall be entitled to vote under said act, or the act to which said act is supplemental, unless the requirements of said oath and of said act, as herein construed and amended, shall be fulfilled. And the Superintendents of Election under said acts shall have power and it shall be their duty, upon the challenge of a registered voter summoned, to decide upon said facts and information as made to appear to them whether the said person offering to vote and so challenged is entitled under the provisions of said acts and this act to vote, and to receive or reject his vote accordingly.

Mr. ANTHONY offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the business of this session should be confined to removing the obstructions which have been, or are likely to be, placed in the way of the fair execution of the acts of reconstruction heretofore adopted by Congress, and giving to said acts the scope intended by Congress when the same was passed; and that further legislation at this session on the subject of reconstruction or on other subjects is not expedient.

THE BUSINESS OF THE SESSION.

Mr. FESSENDEN suggested that the word "should" had better be stricken out.

Mr. SUMNER asked if the Senator desired to press the adoption of that resolution to-day.

Mr. ANTHONY said he desired its present consideration.

Mr. SUMNER said he would not object to its present consideration because he would not needlessly throw any barriers in its way; but at the proper time he would have something to say on it.

The Chair—The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

Mr. SUMNER—Before a resolution, so open to criticism, so doubtful in point of order, and so plainly contrary to the spirit of the Constitution, is brought under consideration, I think the Senator who brings it forward should enlighten us with regard to its object and the reasons in justification of so extraordinary a proposition. I appeal to my friend to be good enough to let us know his reasons for such a proposition.

Mr. ANTHONY supposed the reason was so evident that no explanation was necessary. At the first session of the Fortieth Congress a resolution was passed which contemplated a session in July, provided Senators and Representatives, acting upon their individual judgment, should come here in sufficient numbers to form a quorum, and in the event a quorum was not present, both Houses should then adjourn without day. A quorum would not have assembled had it not been evident that some amendment was necessary to the Reconstruction Bill. He (ANTHONY) did not state this as an opinion of his own, but as an actual fact which he had learned in conversation with Senators. He believed Congress was here in obedience to the public sentiment. Public sentiment demanded that there should be a session to pass an amendatory Reconstruction Bill, to make that bill precisely what Congress intended it should be, and not what it had been construed by the Attorney-General. Whether that construction was perfectly fair, or merely technical, he, (ANTHONY,) not being a lawyer, would not say; but he would say that it was not the construction which Congress intended. The same purpose which requires Congress to meet for this purpose requires that it should confine itself to that business.

Mr. SUMNER said he was unable to learn from Mr. ANTHONY's remarks any sufficient reason for the passage of such a resolution. He offered as a substitute for that resolution, the following:

Resolved, That the Senate will proceed under its rules to the dispatch of the public business requiring attention, and to this end all petitions and bills will be referred for consideration to the appropriate Committees without undertaking in advance to limit the action of Congress to any special subject, and deny a hearing on all other subjects.

Mr. SUMNER proceeded to address the Senate at length upon this resolution. He contended that there were several important subjects demanding attention. First, there were the Indian difficulties which required great attention; then there were two very important treaties—one with South America and one with Russia—which had recently been concluded, and which required appropriations of money to carry them into effect.

Mr. ANTHONY said the Senate could not originate an appropriation bill, and the House had adopted a resolution not to consider anything but reconstruction measures.

Mr. SUMNER said the Senate could originate such a bill as would be required in this case. It had often done so, but more important than any other subject, was the bill for universal suffrage, designed especially to protect the freedmen in Maryland and Kentucky.

Mr. POMEROY did not think it would be wise to pass Mr. ANTHONY's resolution, although he was not in favor of entering into general legislation. It was not known what emergency might arise while Congress was in session.

Mr. YATES desired to say that he did not wish his vote in favor of Mr. ANTHONY's resolution to be construed as indicating opposition to universal suffrage or other necessary legislation, but he did not think it would be well to proceed with that subject now. Congress met for a particular object, and he was in favor of confining its attention to it at the present session.

Mr. WILSON said he this morning called upon the Secretary of War, and in conversation with that officer, learned that there would be no necessity whatever for legislation designed to affect the War Department, except a single matter which the Secretary would send in on Monday, and that was an appropriation to carry out the Reconstruction Act in the Southern States.

Mr. SUMNER again took the floor in opposition to Mr. ANTHONY's resolution. He urged the passage of the Suffrage Bill to carry equal rights into Maryland, Kentucky, Connecticut, Pennsylvania and Ohio, and all other States. It was useless to assert that there was a republican form of government where suffrage was denied to men on account of color.

Mr. ROSS, while agreeing with the general proposition that nothing not absolutely necessary should be taken up, was opposed to Mr. ANTHONY's resolution because he believed it necessary that some legislation should be inaugurated to quell the Indian disturbances in the West. A great many things were required to be done without the concurrence of Congress.

Mr. TIPTON spoke of the necessity for legislation to put an end to frontier disturbances: if he could control the legislation of Congress to-day, he would prevent any army officers from going west of the Missouri River; he would offer a premium for savage Indian scalps, and he would authorize the formation of volunteer forces on the frontiers.

Mr. WILSON was sorry to hear Mr. TIPTON speaking of offering a reward for Indian scalps; he did not believe such language fit to be used in this Christian country. It created the impression that the wrongs were not all committed by the Indians. He repeated that the Secretary of War had informed him that no legislation on the subject was necessary.

Mr. TIPTON resumed the floor in denunciation of the atrocities of the Indians on the frontier, and again hoped there would be a reward offered for Indian scalps.

Mr. POMEROY moved that the further consideration of this subject be postponed to enable the Senate to take up the resolution of thanks to Gen. SHERIDAN, just passed by the House.

Mr. SUMNER said if Mr. ANTHONY's resolution was passed, the Senate could not act upon the resolution of thanks to Gen. SHERIDAN.

Mr. CONKLING—That resolution refers only to legislative business.

Mr. SUMNER—This is legislative business.

Mr. GRIMES said that Mr. ANTHONY's resolution would not prevent the Senate from acting upon business coming here from the House—it only referred to such as originated in the Senate. As to the resolution of thanks, he thought Gen. SHERIDAN would appreciate it more highly if it was properly considered in a committee of this body, than if it was pushed through the Senate without such consideration.

Mr. ANTHONY asked leave, which was granted, to insert the word "legislative" before the word "business," in his resolution.

Mr. BUCKALEW concluded that the resolution concerning Gen. SHERIDAN was merely a concurrent resolution, not requiring the signature of the President, and not of a legislative character.

Mr. HOWARD, while indorsing the administration of Gen. SHERIDAN, did not think it exactly fair to single him out for such a compliment, while there was reason to believe that the Commanding Generals in other departments had been equally faithful in the execution of their duties. He thought the Senate ought to wait and consider this point before passing the resolution.

Mr. THAYER said there was great necessity for legislation on the subject of Indian Affairs. He wanted Congress to legislate for the removal of the Indian tribes farther west.

The motion to postpone Mr. ANTHONY's resolution and take up that rendering thanks to Gen. SHERIDAN was disagreed to.

Mr. CAMERON said he had come here in favor of general legislation, but he and his political friends had consulted on the subject and agreed otherwise, and he would act under this agreement.

The question was then taken on Mr. SUMNER's substitute for Mr. ANTHONY's resolution, and it was disagreed to—yeas 6, nays 26.

Messrs. Chandler, Ross, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton and Wade voted in the affirmative.

Mr. ROSS moved to amend Mr. ANTHONY's resolution by excepting such legislation as may be necessary to preserve the peace upon the Western frontiers.

In the course of debate on this amendment, Mr. FESSENDEN said this subject had been discussed in a consultation of the Republican Senators, and it was understood that the whole matter was settled there. He thought the minority, who were defeated in that consultation, should not carry their warfare into the Senate.

Mr. HARLAN said that facts had been brought to light since the Republican caucus was held which were not known on Wednesday last or spoken of in the caucus. He believed it would be wise and prudent to make this exception called for by Mr. ROSS' amendment.

Mr. CONKLING could not see the practical importance of the amendment, when the same majority necessary to pass a bill could rescind the resolution itself. If a majority of the Senate found a bill for the defence of the frontier that majority could rescind the resolution and pass their bill.

Mr. HENDERSON, in the course of a few remarks on this subject, said the Indian troubles would cost the Government two or three hundred millions before they were ended. He had projected nothing in his own mind to stop this war. In his opinion it would cost as much as the War of 1812. He believed it would be wise to send a commission to treat with the Indians.

Mr. HOWE said he could not, under any circumstance, vote for Mr. ANTHONY's resolution. It destroyed the character of the Senate; it denied him the right to offer a petition. He was in favor of the amendment of Mr. ROSS.

Mr. THAYER said the Indian hostilities originated in the opposition of the Indians to the Pacific Railroad. He denied that the American people were the aggressors in these difficulties.

Mr. MORRILL alluded to a recent report by a Committee of the Senate on the subject of Indian affairs, in which it is alleged that the whites are generally the aggressors in these difficulties.

Mr. THAYER said the report was not correct, but must have been based on false information.

Mr. FOWLER argued in favor of the amendment of Mr. ROSS and against the resolution of Mr. ANTHONY.

Mr. WADE said the passage of this resolution would make a dangerous precedent for the future; it proposed a dangerous limitation of the prerogative of the Senate. He hoped the Senate would pass no such resolution. As a matter of economy of time it would effect nothing, for it would take longer to discuss the question whether a particular bill related to reconstruction than to discuss the merits of the bill itself.

Mr. FESSENDEN said what he objected to most was that Senators should go into a consultation and agree to be bound by its results, and, failing to accomplish what they wanted, then should come into the Senate and say that their conscience would not let them be bound by the decision of that consultation.

Mr. SUMNER (interrupting Mr. FESSENDEN) said that when he went into the caucus he did not know what subject was to be discussed there.

Mr. FESSENDEN (replying) said that if Mr. SUMNER did not know before the caucus met what it was to be held for, he knew before it adjourned, and he knew while he was voting for and against propositions brought before that caucus.

Mr. SUMNER said that in the caucus, after the result had been reached, he declared that he would not be bound by it, and that Mr. FESSENDEN then made a remark which he (SUMNER) would not quote now.

Mr. FESSENDEN—I said you should not have voted at all if you were not willing to be bound by the result of the vote.

Mr. SUMNER—And my reply was, I am a Senator of the United States.

Mr. FESSENDEN—I did not hear that.

Mr. SUMNER—I said it, nevertheless, and what did I mean by it? I meant that I could not be bound by any such decision; that my duty as a Senator would not allow me.

Mr. FESSENDEN said what he complained of was that Mr. SUMNER not only took part in debate in the caucus, but voted, and then when he found himself in the minority declared that he was not bound by the majority.

Mr. SUMNER—Vote or not vote, it makes no difference; I felt it my duty to resist the proposition as long as I could and then, when I could no more, to wash my hands of it altogether and let others carry it into the Senate Chamber if they would.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, in a short speech, contended that Congress had been assembled for a special purpose and ought to be confined to that.

Mr. DRAKE said the caucus of Wednesday was a mistake. He did not go into it with the expectation that its results would be presented in the shape of a resolution in the Senate. He felt constrained to vote against Mr. ANTHONY's resolution.

Mr. HOWE again took the floor in opposition to the resolution.

Mr. SUMNER was addressing the Senate on the subject of the caucus, and the extent to which Senators were bound by its results.

Mr. EDMUNDS inquired if the Reconstruction Bill was not made the subject of the caucus.

Mr. SUMNER said he believed he introduced into that caucus the proposition for universal suffrage, which received 13 votes.

Mr. EDMUNDS—What would you have thought if those 13 votes had repudiated?

Mr. SUMNER—Oh, there is a difference between repudiating in favor of human rights, and repudiating against them. [Great laughter.]

Mr. SUMNER said it was time to adopt a caucus code for the government of such meetings, and to determine what amount of dishonor shall be visited upon those who do not feel bound by its results.

Mr. FESSENDEN said there could be no written code of honor in such matters. Every man must decide for himself how much his agreement binds him. He could easily decide it so far as he was concerned.

Mr. SUMNER interrupted Mr. FESSENDEN to say that he had given notice in the caucus that he would not be bound by its results.

Mr. FESSENDEN—But the Senator did not give that notice until he had voted and been defeated in the caucus. He (Mr. FESSENDEN) never, when a boy, had agreed to the "heads I win, tails you lose" way of throwing a copper, which seemed to be in favor with some Senators now. When he went into caucus he abided by its results.

Mr. WILSON had no doubt the Senators were all men of honor, but this debate would do honor to none of them.

The amendment of Mr. ROSS was not agreed to.

YEAS.—Messrs. Chandler, Drake, Ferry, Fowler, Harlan, Howard, Pomeroy, Ross, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Wade, Wilson, Yates—15.

NAYS.—Messrs. Anthony, Buckalew, Cameron, Cattell, Conkling, Cragin, Edmunds, Fessenden, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Henderson, Morgan, Morrill of Maine, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Patterson of Tennessee, Sprague, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Willey—19.

The question then recurred on the resolution of Mr. ANTHONY, as introduced by him, and it was agreed to by a vote of 23 yeas against 9 nays.

The negatives were Messrs. Buckalew, Drake, Fowler, Howe, Ross, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton and Wade.

On motion of Mr. CRAGIN, when the Senate adjourn to-day it be till Monday next.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 5.

The Speaker announced the appointment of the Committee on Reconstruction, provided by the resolution of last Wednesday, as follows: Messrs. Stevens, Boutwell, Bingham, Farnsworth, Hulburd, of New-York, Beaman, Paine, Pike and Brooks.

PROTEST FROM KENTUCKY.

The Speaker presented a memorial of GREEN M. ADAMS against the admission of Representative BECK, from the Seventh District of Kentucky. Referred to Committee on Elections.

DELEGATE FROM NEW-MEXICO.

The Speaker also presented a communication from the Governor of New-Mexico, stating that as the election for Delegates from that Territory would not take place until September next, he had appointed JOHN S. WATTS as the Agent of the Territory, to represent its interests in the House; and asking that he be admitted to a seat as such Agent or Delegate, with the usual pay and mileage.

Mr. DAWES moved a reference of the communication to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. SCHENCK opposed such a reference, as it might seem to imply an acquiescence in the exercise of an utterly unprecedented, unauthorized and illegal act on the part of the Governor of the Territory. He doubted whether it should ever be received. If referred, the next thing would be a claim for mileage and per diem, which claim was pretty sure to be allowed.

Mr. DAWES agreed with Mr. SCHENCK that the action of the Governor of New-Mexico was unauthorized and unprecedented. He wished the communication referred, so that the Committee on Elections might have an opportunity of presenting a report which would prevent an attempt in the future.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, thought that the Governor of California had as good a right to appoint three agents or representatives to Congress as the Governor of New-Mexico had to appoint one. After further debate, the communication was, on motion of Mr. MILLER, laid on the table.

NO COMMUNICATION FROM THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, from the Joint Committee to wait on the President, reported that the Committee had waited on the President, and that the President informed the Committee that he had no communication to make to Congress at the present time.

KENTUCKY MEMBERS.

Papers in the contested election cases from Kentucky were presented by Messrs. PAINE, GARFIELD and KELLEY, and referred to the Committee on Elections; and on motion of Mr. GARFIELD, all the contestants were admitted to seats on the floor.

A VOTE OF THANKS TO GEN. SHERIDAN.

Mr. PAINE moved to suspend the rules in order that he might introduce a joint resolution, tendering the thanks of Congress to Major-Gen. PHILIP SHERIDAN, for his able and faithful performance of the duties of Commander of the Military District of Texas and Louisiana.

The rules were suspended, yeas 110, nays 18, and the joint resolution was read three times, and passed.

CONTESTED ELECTION CASES.

Mr. PHELPS presented a communication from JOSEPH J. STEWART, who had been contesting his (PHELPS') seat at the last session, stating that after taking testimony he found that it was insufficient, and therefore withdrawing from the contest. Referred to Committee on Elections.

Mr. MARSHALL presented a protest from Messrs. GROVER, JONES and BECK, Representatives from the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Districts of Kentucky, against the action of the House on Wednesday, asserting that they were legally elected; that their seats were not contested, and that no allegation can be made against their loyalty; declaring that the action of the House was inconsistent with, and in direct violation of all the laws, rules and precedents; was a subversion of the rights of the State of Kentucky and of themselves and their constituents; and claiming their right to be admitted to their seats.

The paper having been read, Mr. MARSHALL stated that he had learned that a notice of contest had been presented to-day in the case of JONES, and he therefore moved that in regard to the other two, GROVER and BECK, the Committee on Elections be discharged from their further consideration, and that they be duly sworn and admitted to their seats. He declared that the right of representation was sacred and holy, and that the American people would not look with indifference on an act of such gross injustice to a State.

Mr. LOGAN stated that there were charges of disloyalty against the members named. They were asserted in the resolution offered by himself. It would be found that GROVER had voted for an act of secession. It might be proper for his colleague (MARSHALL) to defend rebels here, but he was sorry to see a Representative from the proud Prairie State take on himself the defence of any man who attempted to destroy the Government, either by act, word or deed.

Mr. MARSHALL said he did not feel it necessary to notice his colleague's personal allusions to himself. His own motives for his action were all-sufficient for him. This mode of traveling out of a question to impugn the actions or motives of members might be deemed creditable by some members, but he did not propose to follow such an example. His colleague had been entirely mistaken about Mr. GROVER; he had never been arrested for treason. Mr. JONES had been so arrested, as many others had been, but had been discharged without any charge being preferred against him.

Mr. DAWES moved that the protest and the motion be referred to the Committee on Elections. He had no hesitation in saying for himself, as a member of that Committee, that if he found there was nothing affecting the qualifications of any of the Kentucky members, he would report back his credentials to the House.

Mr. WOOD expressed the hope that the Committee on Elections would report as soon as possible, and during the present session, the result of its investigation to the House. It was wrong to disfranchise a State on mere rumor. With every confidence in the fairness, patriotism and loyalty of the Chairman of that Committee, he repeated the hope that on a very early occasion he would report to the House.

Mr. WILLIAMS expressed the idea that the Committee should confine its investigations for the present to the question of the qualifications of the members presenting their credentials.

Mr. DAWES agreed with Mr. WILLIAMS on that point. When a man presented his credentials he would not carry the investigation further than as to whether that man was qualified to hold his seat.

Mr. BINGHAM repudiated altogether the doctrine that any member, by his speech, could exclude the entire delegation of Ohio by an assertion that it was repeated that the election had been improperly conducted. He (Mr. BINGHAM) repudiated the dogma that any member from his State could be excluded by an assertion that it was reported he was disloyal. If a member rose in his place, and on his authority as a member put it on the journal of the House that a member accredited under the great seal of the State of Ohio was disqualified under the law of the Union, then that should receive the attention of the House, and exclude such person from qualification. He protested against this whole proceeding, because it put it in the power of a member, by his mere speech, to exclude the entire representation of this State. He denied and repudiated the whole of it, and should vote against it to-day as he had done yesterday.

Mr. DAWES agreed that the best disposition of the whole subject would be to refer it to the Committee on Elections, which would then have the whole matter under its control, and which would make without delay such report as the exigencies of the case might demand. He agreed with Mr. BINGHAM as to the sacred nature of a member's right to his seat until something was presented touching his personal qualifications, and he had no doubt the Committee on Elections would report at an early day something that would embody a sentiment of that character. He renewed his motion, and moved the previous question.

Mr. WILLIAMS desired to offer an amendment directing a prompt report in each case, on the specific charge of disloyalty, with power to purge the claimants on oath.

Mr. DAWES did not see the necessity of the proposed amendment, and declined to admit it.

The House seconded the previous question, and under it Mr. DAWES' motion was agreed to, and the protests, &c., referred to the Committee on Elections.

THANKS TO GEN. SICKLES.

Mr. PIKE introduced a joint resolution of thanks to Major-Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES for his able and faithful performance of his duties as commander of the second military district of North Carolina and South Carolina. It was read three times and passed by a vote of 111 to 17.

The following members voted in the negative:

Messrs. Archer, Boyer, Burr, Chanler, Eldridge, Glossbrenner, Holman, Hotchkiss, Marshall, Morrissey, Mungen, Niblack, Noell, Ross, Stone, Van Trump and Wood.

Similar joint resolutions of thanks were introduced and passed by Mr. JUDD as to Major-Gen. JOHN POPE, and by Mr. SCOFIELD, as to Major-Gen. SCHOFIELD.

Mr. SCOFIELD, on introducing the latter, said he thought it proper to remark that though Gen. SCHOFIELD bore the same name, he was no relation of his; he wished very much that he was.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

On motion of Mr. SCOFIELD, the President was requested to inform the House what States have ratified the Constitutional amendment proposed by the concurrent resolution of June, 1866.

QUALIFICATION OF VOTERS.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Indiana, the Judiciary Committee was instructed to inquire whether under the Constitution Congress has the power to prescribe the qualifications of voters in the several States, and if deemed expedient to report a bill prescribing the same.

SYMPATHY FOR MEXICO.

Mr. SCHENCK moved to suspend the rules to offer a set of resolutions in regard to Mexico, declaring that every nation has the right to quell insurrection, and repel invasion that all orders of nobility and all assumed right to rule, based on birth or accident, are obnoxious to a free people; that Congress looks with anxious hope for the prosperity of all republican governments, and especially that of Mexico, and receives with pleasure the information of the restoration of the power of the Government to her people, over the self-styled Prince and Emperor MAXIMILIAN of the so-called Royal House of Hapsburg; that the attempt to imperialize Mexico would not have been made if the United States had not then been engaged in civil war, and was part of a gigantic effort to destroy the Republic in which the slave power and the European aristocracy labored in concert; that the fall of MAXIMILIAN and the annihilation of its usurped authority were necessary for the success of republican principles and the Government of Mexico, and were eminently right and proper; and that the United States could not look with unconcern on the attempt to control the Government or destinies of Mexico by powers in antagonism with republican governments.

Mr. WOOD expressed his regret that any member of the American Congress should indorse the barbarous assassination of MAXIMILIAN. He was reminded by the Speaker that the resolutions were not yet before the House.

The House refused to suspend the rules, and the resolutions were not received.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

Mr. NOELL moved to suspend the rules to introduce a joint resolution of thanks to Miss LUCY STONE for her gallant campaign in vindication of the immutable principles of eternal justice. [Laughter.]

The rules were not suspended.

LAND GRANTS TO SOUTHERN STATES.

Mr. JULIAN moved to suspend the rules to offer resolutions instructing the Committee on Public Lands to report a bill for the forfeiture of the lands granted to the Southern States in 1856 for railroad purposes, which grants had expired by limitation. The rules were not suspended.

SUPPLEMENTARY RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

Mr. SPAULDING introduced a bill supplementary to the Reconstruction Acts, which was referred to the Select Committee on Reconstruction.

It provides that the military officers assigned to the command of the five districts are invested with authority to govern their respective districts as the supreme governing power therein, until such time as the said district or the component parts thereof shall be received by Congress into the Federal Union as States, subject to the restrictions and limitations thereinafter mentioned, viz.: The military officers being once assigned to the command of their respective districts, shall continue in such command until suspended, superseded or removed by the President, upon the express recommendation of the General-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States, with the assent of the Secretary of War. The military officers shall have power to remove from office or suspend from duty all persons exercising official functions, whether civil or military, under any authority derived from the people of said district, and to appoint others in their places to hold their offices during the pleasure of such military commanders.

Among other sections is one that no executive, legislative or judicial power sought to be established or recognized in any of the military districts, except the same be derived from the Government of the United States, and expressly sanctioned by Congress, shall be of any force or validity against the rules and orders of the military officer commanding the district.

This act is to take effect on its passage and remain in force until said rebellious communities embraced in said military districts shall severally be admitted by act of Congress into the Federal Union as States under and by virtue of the several acts passed by Congress.

Mr. SCHENCK, assuming an air of comic gravity, said: We have passed to-day resolutions of thanks to three or four commanding officers of military districts for the manner in which they have carried out the clear and obvious intentions of Congress, and for the exposition they have made of the purpose of Congress. I think it scarcely fair that gentlemen on the other side should not also have an opportunity of taking some notice of the champion who maintains the opposite view of the question. I therefore offer the following:

Resolved, That the thanks of this House are due and are hereby tendered to Rev. Petroleum V. Nasby, M. P. of Confederate Cross Roads, which is in the State of Kentucky, and Hon. HENRY STANBERY, for their full, long and able expositions made from time to time of the views and policy of the President of the United States on the subject of reconstruction. [Laughter.]

Mr. HUBBARD, of West Virginia, objected, and thereupon at 2:30 o'clock the House adjourned till Monday.

THE SURRATT TRIAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 5.

The interest in the Surratt trial continues unabated, and to-day, notwithstanding the intense heat, the Court-room was crowded almost to suffocation. District-Attorney CARRINGTON gave notice that he felt disposed to close the case by offering as evidence the conviction of the other parties in the conspiracy of which SURRATT is charged with being a member, after which, however, several witnesses were examined. W. H. COLEMAN testified that he saw BOOTH and SURRATT together in Washington on the day of the assassination, and THADDEUS LINCOLN, the President's son, better known as "Little TAD," swore that a man resembling the prisoner made several attempts to gain access to his father's presence during a visit to City Point previous to the murder. The prosecution then tried to introduce a cypher letter which was presented and verified in the conspiracy trial, in which some one is referred to as having "lost the pop at City Point." Judge PIERREPONT attempted to present an almanac as evidence of the condition of the moon, and during the argument it was developed that the defence are particularly anxious to prove that the moon had set at 9:30 o'clock on the night of April 14. The prosecution will close its testimony to-morrow, after which the defence will recall SUSAN JACKSON and BENJAMIN RHODES for further cross-examination.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 5.

The trial of John H. Surratt was resumed this morning in the Criminal Court, Judge Fisher presiding. The court-room was crowded as usual. Among the spectators were Senator Howard, of Michigan, and Ex-Senator H. S. Lane, of Indiana, and other members of Congress. The jury in the case, who had spent the day yesterday at Silver Spring, on Mr. F. P. Blair's place, seemed to be benefited by the day's recreation. Judge Fisher is also improving in health. Mr. Carrington said the prosecution proposed to close their case by offering in evidence the record of the conviction by the Military Commission of the other assassination conspirators. He believed there was a recent act of Congress allowing such record to be offered.

Mr. Bradley said before any record evidence was offered, he desired to know whether the prosecution would recall Susan Ann Jackson, Cleaver and Rhodes for further cross-examination.

Mr Carrington replied that it had been agreed that Susan Ann Jackson and Rhodes should be recalled, but he was not aware that anything had been said about recalling Cleaver. He was not disposed to interpose any objections, however.

Mr. Pierrepont proposed to put in evidence the Almanac for the year 1865, for the purpose of showing when the moon rose on the night of the 14th of April, and the condition of the moon about that time, in Washington.

Mr. Carrington said there was a precedent for this in a case tried before Judge Cartter, when the contents of the Almanac were admitted in evidence.

Mr. Merrick objected.

Mr. Pierrepont said he did not suppose there was any serious objection to the almanac on account of the maker of the almanac.

Mr. Merrick—He had objected on general grounds; he had playfully added another objection that it was a *Tribune Almanac*, and the *Tribune* had been very severe upon this case.

Mr. Pierrepont replied that the almanac was made in 1865, and therefore could have no bearing upon this case. He proposed to offer this almanac, for if it was necessary they could bring all the astronomical machinery of the Smithsonian Institute here to prove the same facts.

Judge Fisher suggested that the American Almanac would be the most correct one to use, and after some further discussion a messenger was dispatched to the State Department for an American Almanac.

Mr. Pierrepont announced that there were several more witnesses he desired to examine, and he called John C. Thompson and proceeded to examine him.

Witness lives at "T. B.," Maryland; has been here since the trial commenced; in the Spring of 1865 I lived at "T. B.," and kept a hotel there; Harold came there some time in March, and brought a couple of carbines and guns, and a navy revolver; no one came with him; he put the guns in my barroom and said he was going on the Patuxent to shoot ducks; he said Surratt would come there, but the latter did not then join him; Harold left next morning, but I don't know what route he took; I knew Atzerodt; never saw Surratt at my place in March, 1865; saw him on April 3; did not see Atzerodt that day; Atzerodt never stayed all night in my place; did not see Atzerodt after April 3; don't remember any special occurrence on the 25th or 26th of March; did not see Surratt there on April 3; Surratt passed my house on the coach from Leonardtown; Leonardtown is on Britton's Bay, which empties into the Potomac.

Mr. Bradley said they did not wish to ask the witness any questions now, but they might want to send for him.

Wm. S. Thompson, druggist, was recalled and examined by Mr. Pierrepont—Harold was a clerk in my store from March 1, 1863, to July 4, 1863; Mr. Lincoln obtained his medicines there during that time; I have examined my blotter, and I found medicine for the President charged but once by Harold.

By Mr. Bradley—It does not necessarily follow that Harold put up the medicine because he charged it; the medicine referred to was purchased on June 22, 1863, and was a small vial of castor oil; I had two other clerks then—C. M. Sears and Mr. McGlue; Sears is dead, and Mr. McGlue is now in a store on Seventh-street, near L-street.

Andrew Kaldenbach, sworn and examined by Mr. Carrington: Live in Washington; know where Surrattsville is; know Mr. John M. Lloyd; was there in 1865, and found firearms in Lloyd's house; I found the arms in April, 1865, in a partition between the plastering; the carbine had a covering over it; was between the plastering and the partition wall; on the night I found the arms a detective was there, and said I must find the carbine; we searched there, and I found the carbine myself; the carbine was between the plastering, and I got a hatchet and cut it out; the name of the detective was George Cathingham; I went to that particular place by Mr. Lloyd's direction. [Carbine exhibited.] This is a cover and carbine exactly like the one found.

Hon. A. Olin, one of the Judges of the Court, sworn and examined by Mr. Carrington—Was in the city the night of the assassination, and the next day I made the preliminary examination, and it was represented that the President had been shot through the door; in order to understand the testimony, I went in company with Senator and Miss Harris to examine the premises; when I entered the theatre I found a small hole bored in the corner of a door panel; the hole had been made with a gimlet, and then chipped out with a knife; the chips were on the floor yet; a hole had also been made in the plastering and the plaster was still on the floor; the lock of the door was also so loosened that a slight pressure would push it open.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bradley—When examining the box we had a light; I went through the body of the theatre and in the door of the box, and got some one to place the chairs in the position occupied by the President; I did not see but one entrance to the box; although one could see pretty well in the box, you could not see as well as could be desired without a light.

Walter H. Coleman, sworn and examined by Mr. Pierrepont—Reside in Washington, and am head of division in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury; have been in the Secretary's office since 1864; I know Mr. George W. Cushing; I was with him after dinner the day of the assassination; we were walking up the avenue; that afternoon we saw Booth on the avenue between Tenth and Eleventh streets; we were walking toward Willard's, and a horse attracted our attention, and we noticed Booth on the horse, and he was leaning over and talking earnestly with a man who stood on the curbstone; this was at 6 o'clock; Booth appeared to be talking very earnestly; his face was so very pallid as to excite remark; the man who was conversing with Booth was a young man, dressed in gray clothes, and with a small felt hat on his head.

Q.—Have you ever seen that man since until to-day? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you see a man like him now? A.—I would like the prisoner to stand sideways to me; (prisoner did so;) I think that is the man I saw with Booth; he is like him in appearance.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bradley—The man looked to me as of medium size, and I think about the size of the prisoner; I did not hear any of the conversation; when I came in this morning I asked a spectator to point out the prisoner; I am not sure this is the man; I said I had doubts if that was the man, and I have doubts yet; but, after seeing him stand up, I think he was the man.

George W. Cushing sworn.—[Witness is hard of hearing.]—Is clerk at the Treasury, Second Auditor's Office; been there since 1861; took a walk up the avenue with Mr. Coleman, passed Tenth-street and saw Booth on horseback, leaning over his horse talking earnestly to a man; Coleman observed that Booth looked as though he was sick. [The prisoner was made to stand up.] The man talking to Booth was a young man, and witness don't know whether he resembled the prisoner or not; witness' attention was attracted more particularly to Booth.

Mrs. Mary Vanson sworn: In 1865 witness lived in Eutaw-street, in Baltimore; while the trials were going on in Washington saw Lewis Payne; he boarded with witness in January of that year; no one ever visited him; he lived privately; he remained with witness about six weeks.

George S. Koontz sworn: Witness is General Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; lived here since 1862; the first trains left in the morning after the assassination at 6;15, 7:30 and 8:30; those trains were detained on the road by Gen. Tyler at the Relay House for some time; early that morning witness received an order from Gen. Augur to let no trains leave until further orders; afterward it was agreed to let the trains go, and guards were placed on the cars and the platforms, and the cars thoroughly searched by soldiers and persons claiming to be detectives; none of the early trains made the usual connections in Baltimore that morning; witness assisted in searching the cars.

By Mr. Bradley—Witness' family were detained from reaching this city that morning by the down train from Frederick on account of the delay at the Relay House, and did not arrive until that evening; they were due here at 10:30 or 11:30 A. M.

Thaddeus Lincoln sworn: Is a son of the late President; was with father at City Point in March, 1865; was on a steamboat; was with him during the time he was there; while there a man came to the steamer and said he wanted to see the President; he asked to see the President; said he came from Springfield, and wanted to see the President on particular business; he tried twice to see the President, and was not permitted.

The prisoner was made to stand up.

Witness said that the party who attempted to see the President on the boat looked very much like the prisoner.

The Court here took a recess for thirty minutes.

On reassembling Mr. Carrington stated that there were but two points of evidence the United States desired to offer further: that of the state of the weather on the night of the assassination, and the cypher letter and the translation called the "Duell letter."

Mr. Bradley agreed that the prosecution could put in any proofs they chose as to the condition of the moon. Any almanac would do; the National Almanac published at the Observatory.

Mr. Merrick said that the defence could not admit the "Duell letter." Mr. Duell must be brought into Court. The defence wanted to talk with him.

Mr. Pierrepont said that all the prosecution wanted to prove about the weather was that the moon rose at 9:59 o'clock on that night.

Mr. Carrington stated that the prosecution would permit the defence to go on now if they would permit him to examine Duell at a future time as to the cipher letter.

Mr. Bradley said that the defence could not permit their case to be cut into in that manner.

The Court said that it would be better for the counsel to prove the letter in the usual way.

Mr. Pierrepont said that Mr. Duell was in town and would be in court as soon as he could be brought. He had been sent for. In order to save time he would, if the counsel on the other side would agree, place an expert, Mr. Hall, on the stand to translate the letter, and afterward examine Duell as to its identity.

Mr. Bradley objected, and the business of the trial was suspended until such time as Mr. Duell should appear.

After a pause, Mr. Pierrepont asked what the decision of the Court was as to the almanac.

The Court stated he thought that any almanac used as an almanac for business purposes in 1865 could be admitted to show the state of the moon on the night of the assassination, and read from the fifth section of the second chapter of first Greenleaf on evidence as to that point.

Mr. Pierrepont then proposed to read from an almanac, which he held in his hand, to show that there was a full moon on the night in question, and that it rose at 9:59.

Mr. Bradley objected.

The Court said that perhaps the counsel had better mention that point in his argument, but that he did not intend to allow the jury to go from the box without knowing what time the moon rose on that night.

Mr. Pierrepont—We intend to show that the moon was full and rose at that hour on that night.

Mr. Bradley—We intend to show that it was down.

Mr. Pierrepont—We will try and get it up, at least before the jury, before the trial is over.

At this point another considerable pause in the proceedings took place.

Mr. Pierrepont stated that he had obtained a translation of the cipher letter, and he now proposed to put an expert on the stand to explain it. He handed the letter to the Court, who, after an examination, said it was much worse than Greek to him.

Mr. Merrick objected, that the prosecution must proceed regularly. He must have the letter first. The Court could not form an opinion of the contents of the letter until he had first seen it. Let the counsel pass up the translation to the Court to be read, and then the Court could make a ruling.

Mr. Bradley said that before the Court looked at the paper it would be proper to show what this cipher is, where it came from, and how it came into possession of the prosecution. It has not yet been discovered authentically, and there ought to be some proof to trace the letter to its origin; show where it came from, and whether it was written by any one connected in any manner with the cause which is now being tried.

The letter and translation were here handed to the Court, who read it.

Mr. Pierrepont stated that he now proposed to prove, by the expert, that it has been properly translated, and then show it to the jury, and offer it as evidence to them to go for what it was worth. He thought that this was a legal way, and referred to the law to sustain this point.

Frederick H. Hall sworn: Was occupied in the War Office during the war; has had experience in translating ciphers; can tell what the contents of the letter in question are.

Mr. Pierrepont—Will you read it to the jury?

Mr. Bradley objected. The cipher must first be accounted for.

The Court stated that the witness could read the letter, but it would not be permitted to go to the jury until after it was brought home to the prisoner; it must be connected with him first.

Mr Merrick held that it was out of order to read a letter now put into English characters to the jury as testimony, until after it was proved to have some connection with the cause.

Mr. Bradley maintained that the letter could not be put in as evidence until it should first be connected by them with the prisoner in this transaction. No writing can be offered as evidence until it has first been proven to have some connection with the prisoner.

Mr. Pierrepont said the prosecution had proved a conspiracy, and it was proposed to show that that paper is in the handwriting of one of the six conspirators.

Mr. Bradley—If you propose to prove it to be in the handwriting of any one of the conspirators, the defence will withdraw their objection.

Mr. Hall, resuming—I have translated the letter.

Mr. Pierrepont—Now read it to the jury.

The witness then read the translation he had made to the jury.

By Mr. Bradley—What is that cipher?

Witness—It is a very easily made cipher.

Mr. Bradley—Will you write the cipher.

Witness—Yes, sir.

The witness here proceeded to copy the cipher letter, and on concluding was directed to hand the copy to the Court reporter.

By Mr. Bradley—Witness thinks Mr. Duell made the translation used at the conspiracy trial. Witness was shown the letter in April, 1865, and read it then, but made no translation of it; have read Duell's translation in the published report of that trial to-day.

Mr. Bradley here handed the witness a cipher just made by himself, and asked him to translate it.

Witness examined it and stated that something must have been omitted, as it did not make sense.

Mr. Bradley (looking at the paper)—I did made a mistake, I have omitted something.

Mr. Bradley corrected the error and handed the paper back to witness, who read as follows: "We will now adjourn."

The Witness—You left the "j" out of the word adjourn.

The Court—We will now take a recess until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

Submarine Cable Between Florida and Cuba—Correspondence Addressed by the Spanish Government to the Cuban Authorities—Every Facility to be Given to the Telegraph Company.

The following correspondence has just been made public:

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 5, 1867.

No. 1—Ministerial Department of the Colonies.—The Minister of the Colonies says to-day to the Superior Civil Governor (Captain-General) of Cuba that which follows:

For the purpose of the prompt establishment of telegraphic communication by means of the submarine cable to be laid down by the International Ocean Company between that island and the coasts of Florida—an enterprise which will produce such important benefits to the Peninsula, and more especially to the territory under the command of your Excellency, the Queen (whom God guard!) has been pleased to order that your Excellency be instructed by all the means, whatsoever they be, within your reach, and overcoming every obstacle which may present itself, you should protect and facilitate the laying down of the said cable, that you should afford proper aid in this work to the Company which is to establish it, and that you should take care that the officers of the Department of Telegraphs lend their aid in their proper sphere to the prompt achievement of said object.

By royal order communicated through the said Minister, I transmit this to you for your information and its consequent effects.

God guard you many years!

(Signed) SALVADOR DE ALBACETE,
Sub-Secretary of the Colonies.

MADRID, March 12, 1867.

JAS. A. SCRYMSER, Esq., Director I. O. T. Co.

No. 2—Ministerial Department of the Colonies.—The Minister of the Navy says to the Minister of the Colonies, under date of the 13th inst., what follows:

In communicating to the Commandant-General of the naval station of Havana the royal order, which your Excellency was pleased to communicate to me under date of yesterday, relative to the navy's assisting in the operation of laying down the electric submarine cable between Havana and Key West, the said Commandant-General has been instructed, that after consulting with the representatives of the Company charged with the work, who undoubtedly will be in that capital, and when he is thoroughly informed what kind of assistance may be afforded by the Royal navy, to detach the vessel of that naval-station which he may consider best fitted for this service, giving, to this effect, to her commander the orders which may be necessary.

By like royal order, I say this to your Excellency for your information and in reply.

By order of Her Majesty, communicated through the said Minister of the Colonies, I transmit this to you for the information of the Company.

God guard you many years!

(Signed) SALVADOR DE ALBACETE,
Sub-Secretary of the Colonies.

MADRID, March 15, 1867.

JAS. A. SCRYMSER, Esq., Director I. O. T. Co.

No. 3.—Ministerial Department of the Colonies.—The Minister of the Colonies says to-day to the Director-General of the Administration of the Island of Cuba what follows:

"The Queen (whom God guard!) being desirous to facilitate, in so far as it is in the power of the Government, the telegraphic connection which the International Ocean Company is to establish by means of a submarine cable between that island and the coasts of Florida, which enterprise will result in important benefits, has been pleased to declare free of all duties of customs and of navigation, the effects which the said Company may import into that island, and justify to be necessary for the realization of their enterprise, as well also as the vessels which, whether transporting materials for the enterprise or engaged in operations of surveys, may enter the ports of the same island, provided that they do not practice any commercial operation foreign to the industrial enterprise which is the object of this order.

By order of Her Majesty, communicated through the said Minister, I furnish you this copy for your information. God guard you many years!

(Signed) SALVADOR DE ALBACETE,
Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies.

MADRID, June 1, 1867.

JAS. A. SCRYMSER, Director I. O. T. Co.

Extract from Royal Decree of May 17, 1867.—ART. I. The permission to land on the coast of the Island of Cuba the submarine telegraphic cables referred to by Article I, of the decree of the 5th of December, 1866, will be reputed as a final grant, made to the International Ocean Telegraph Company, for the term of 40 years, subject to terms established in the 2d condition of schedule of terms for bidders in the sale of said grant, authorized by the decree of the same date, February, 26th ultimo.

ART. II. For the fulfillment of its provisions, be it understood that the concession of the decree of the 5th of December, 1866, is hereby modified in the secure of the sense of the foregoing article.

Given at palace on the 13th day of May, 1867.

Subscribed by the royal hand.

ALEJANDRO CASTRO,
Minister of the Colonies.

The second condition, to which reference is made, is as follows, translated from the *Gaceta de Madrid* of Feb. 28, 1867:

The Company will make use of the telegraph line during forty years, the Government meanwhile making no grants for the establishment of parallel lines.

After the expiration of said term, the Government will be free to accord permissions for new landings solicited, the Company continuing in the enjoyment of the use of their line.

For the ends of this article, parallel lines will be such that starting from Cuba and Porto Rico, will have submerged cables running approximately in the same direction.

Approved by Her Majesty. CASTRO.

MERRID, Feb. 26.

Gen. W. F. SMITH, President I. O. T. Co.

The Slave Trade in Cuba—Proclamation by the Captain-General—The Traffic to be Suppressed.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 5.

The following is an official translation made at the Department of State Government and Captaincy General of the ever faithful Island of Cuba:

Proclamation by Don Joaquin del Manzano ye Manzano, Governor Captain-General of the Island of Cuba:

On assuming the supreme command of this island in the month of November last, I expressed my determination to suppress the traffic in African negroes, an offence alike repugnant to the high moral precepts and true interests of the State; and now, when it would be supposed that no one would think of engaging in an undertaking so thoroughly condemned by law, reason and humanity, the country will learn with astonishment that men yet live, though fortunately their number is small, who, with no respect for order, and wanting in every sentiment of honor, shame and patriotism, are attempting to renew the guileful trade, to the great disturbance of the country's quiet, regardless of the consequences that might supervene from infraction of international treaties, and the insecurity their heinous intentions would cause in much of the property in this island.

To prevent such contemptible speculations from being carried out, I have determined to adopt all necessary measures, without being deterred by any obstacle that might paralyze the energetic action of my authority, and the exercise of the official power I possess in cases where the tranquillity of the country is concerned; and, considering that the importation of African negroes would be difficult, if not impossible, were it not for the absolute indifference or neglect of the authorities and functionaries, who do not consider themselves obliged to prosecute this offence any more than to aid in its detection, and equally impossible without the complicity of owners, renters or managers of estates through which the imported negroes have to pass, the time has come for us to let all know that both parties must suffer the consequences of their complicity, omission or apathy.

Therefore, in concert with the Commandant-General of the squadron in this naval station, and with the regent of the real Audiencia, each within his jurisdiction, I have directed as follows:

ARTICLE I. All Governors and Lieutenant-Governors, whenever they hear of an intended debarkation of imported negroes in their jurisdiction, or in any one adjoining, from reports that generally precede such cases, they shall inform me of the persons they suspect of complicity in the crime, giving reasons for their suspicion; and shall give due domicile of those living without their jurisdiction, and shall have those residing in their district brought to this capital and placed at my disposal, to be sent to some convenient place of safety, or sent out of the island according to the antecedents and the evidence against them. They will also inform me if they have reason to suspect any official or public functionary of having a knowledge of such misdemeanor and not revealing it, so that he may be suspended or deposed; and if any vessel or coasting craft is suspected of watching for officers in order to report to the slave tenders, or to facilitate in any manner their criminal smuggling, it shall be reported to the naval authorities or to the commander of the nearest vessel of war, that they may proceed to its detention and examination, giving me, at the same time, a full report of the process.

ART. 2. In case a debarkation of strange negroes is effected, all the government and administrative authorities, military, naval and judicial, of any class and rank, in the district where the debarkation took place, or through which the whole or a portion of the expedition passed, shall be immediately deprived of office and others substituted, and they shall be amenable to the laws for such cases made and provided.

ART. 3. Owners and lessees, and in case of their absence, agents, overseers and managers of estates where the strange negroes were landed, or through which they passed, shall be brought to this capital and placed in my power, to be banished from the island, without regard to their rank or social position or hindrance to any prosecution they may be liable to.

ART. 4. All authorities and public functionaries, as well as private individuals, who contribute in any way to the prevention or detection of a slavery expedition, shall be exempt from the responsibility and penalty laid down in the foregoing articles.

ART. 5. Every person found on the estate where strange negroes have stopped, or through which they are supposed to have passed, not belonging to the estate, shall be arrested, without regard to any papers of protection they may present; and if they are suspected of complicity in, or concealment of the expedition, such persons shall be brought to me at the capital, to be disposed of according to law.

ART. 6. Although the introduction of strange negroes may not have actually occurred, as soon as any persons are found out who would be authors, principals or accomplices of the offence, they shall be expelled from the island, for having attempted to violate the law and deceive the vigilance of the authorities, and for causing a disturbance and alarm in various districts, thus furnishing a motive for these measures of unusual severity.

JOAQUIN DEL MANZANA.

HAVANA, 6th of June, 1867.

Stabbing Affray at Newark—A Man Cuts his Wife's Throat.

NEWARK, N. J., Friday, July 5.

PATRICK TORMEY was fatally stabbed in an affray in the Seventh Ward last night. Three persons were arrested on suspicion. TORMEY was a soldier for three years during the war.

A colored man named WILLIAM WOOD cut his wife's throat at a pic-nic at Bordentown yesterday. Jealousy is said to be the cause. His wife is not yet dead. WOOD has been arrested.

A young son of JOHN C. WOODRUFF, a well-known hardware merchant of this city, was killed by a horse-car in Orange-street.

Conviction of a Colored Rioter at Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., Friday, July 5.

One of the colored 9th of May rioters was convicted in this city to-day, and fined $5.

The thermometer here to-day stood at 96.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

The Marine Exhibition—Poor Display from England and America—French Railway Museum—English Critics upon French Art.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Friday, June 21, 1867.

Paris and the Emperor have welcomed, each in turn, the successor of the Pharaos. He is a hearty looking, portly gentleman of fifty-one years, who, except his fez, dresses entirely in the European fashion, and having been educated in the Lyceums of Paris, speaks French like a native and better than most of them, and without the slightest foreign accent. The Empress received him at the top, instead of the bottom of the staircase, to which she descended to welcome the Czar, for he is only a King, and a King *pro tempore* at that. So they bestowed him in a second-class palace, where he is very comfortable; and, like the Czar, as soon as he had escaped the etiquette of his reception, and got comfortably settled in his lodgings, off he went to enjoy a little music and fun at the Opera Comique. Next morning he went to the Exposition, where all the world was in grand uniform to receive him. All his Egyptians flocked around him, and cheered him as if he were the veritable father of his five millions of people, and the Nile flowed through a happy valley. Among the rest, came fifty young Egyptians, who are being educated in Paris, and who will return home in a few years to spread over Egypt, Ethiopia, and parts adjacent, the blessings of French civilization. His Majesty was delighted with the show his little country makes in the Exhibition, as he has a right to be. He praised his Commissioners heartily, then he took a little promenade in his pretty yacht on the Seine, and went home to dinner, and then, I presume, to see Mademoiselle **Schneider**. His yacht was towed from Egypt to Marseilles, and then came across France by the rivers and canals to Paris.

Mr. **Layard**, of Nineveh, has sent over his first party of British workmen, who came and saw, and went home delighted. The whole trip of a week cost them about $15 each, including everything. A French party of 300 workmen came a hundred miles a few days ago, and saw all it was possible to see of Paris and the Exhibition in about thirty hours, at an entire cost for the whole trip of $4 each. The French are the most economical people I know of, when they set out to be.

But what can one see of the Exhibition in one or two days? It is the height of absurdity to think of such a visit. I spent eight hours on my feet yesterday, examining portions I had never before seen, and there are scores of things, in every kind of out of the way corner, which not one visitor in a hundred ever sees at all.

For example, it was only yesterday that I made my way to the wonders of the marine exhibition on the banks of the Seine, where a long range of buildings has been erected for every nautical thing, from a fish-hook to an iron-clad. Here I saw all sorts of rowing boats, canoes of the Esquimaux pattern, models of sailing-craft, English and French life-boats, with all their apparatus; fishing-boats, nets and tackle; life-preservers and diving-armor. For three cents extra I saw two divers, with submarine armor, go down to the bottom of an immense iron tank. After seeing them descend, you go down stairs and they come and wink at you through some windows fitted into the tank. The divers go round from window to window in their huge aquarium, and look at the pretty girls who are staring at them, through the thick glass and green water. Never seemed that monster, man, so safely caged and so entirely harmless. Fancy love at first sight, in such unromantic conditions!

As Britannia rules the waves, her navy and commercial marine are well represented. On the walls of a large building are the models of all her naval vessels, from the great wooden three-deckers, with steam, down to the last ironclad. The great ship-builders of England and Scotland also make a gallant show in the models of their steamers, of which many of the most famous in the world for size, or speed, or elegance, are here exhibited. Here is the Glasgow-built saloon-steamer *Meg Merrilies*, evidently on the American model, and very neat and pretty. Excepting the display of the War Department—guns and ammunition—the English have nothing here so creditable as this display of marine architecture and machinery.

And yet the French have beaten them out of sight in the effectiveness of their marine Exhibition. How? Just in this way. Instead of filling a museum with models of obsolete men-of-war, which may all be seen in the Louvre, they have placed the whole machinery of one of their first-rate war steamers, of the Magenta class, in a room large enough to exhibit it to the best advantage. Here are the great compact boilers, with the fires roaring in their furnaces; here are the beautiful marine engines, with all the latest improvements, at work, turning a wrought iron shaft which alone weighs some fifty thousand pounds, and here at the end of the shaft turns a great, bright three-bladed brazen propeller, driving aft a gale of wind, as under water it would drive the foaming sea. You can walk all round this wonderful machine and examine every part in motion. On the walls are plans and sections of the steamer to which it belongs. This is one of the grandest things in the Exposition, and it must be to the great mass of visitors, who live in the interior, one of the most curious and interesting.

Yes, but the French are at home, it will be said, and they can do such things. True, they are at home; but the important thing seems to be to think of such things. Paris is a long way from Brest or Toulon, or any great naval seaport. The machinery of a great iron-clad steamer could have been brought from Portsmouth as easily if they had thought of it; but the Admiralty models were light and handy, and, it may be added, for the most part are only of antiquarian interest.

After visiting the French and English Naval and Marine Departments, I looked for the American. Here was a chance for my countrymen to shine, for if there is anything of which Americans may be proud it is their water-craft. Not a speck of them to be seen. There is a large building near the English naval *annexé*, on which I read "English and American"—something, but, on getting nearer, I found the word was "drinks." There were cobblers and julips and cocktails, plenty of spirit craft, but no water-craft. I cannot remember even one American model of a steamer except the silver ones of **Tiffany**, and some to illustrate weighing and boat lowering inventions. We might have had a model of a monitor. Instead we have a soda-fountain and a cracker bakery, which seem to be driving a good trade, for a lanky Yankee with a long red nose sings out continually, "Shove along some more o' them air biscuit!"

The plans for new modes of propulsion of vessels are not as numerous as I expected to see. A Frenchman has fastened the oars of his boat to a mast in the centre, so that he can pull them and face the way he rows, which is pleasanter than the usual fashion of going backward. An Englishman proposes to work a sort of sculling machine up and down at the stern, shifting on a hinge, in preference to a revolving propeller. A Frenchman has a model which is to push itself along with two feet like those of a duck. I observe that wherever rotary propellers vary from the usual form they are worse instead of better, and vary precisely in the wrong direction. The English Admiralty give a model of the hull of their new steamer which is propelled by ejecting streams of water from its sides, but they do not furnish a model of the machinery, which is what is wanted. There is a French plan of making steamers go by suction. Instead of a propeller in the stern, there is a conical revolving prow which throws off the water, making an approach to vacuum, into which the vessel is pushed by the pressure of the water astern, and so on. Mr. **Winans** has not sent to the Exposition a model of his cigar ship. How can you send a thing if it won't go?

The spirit of invention is thoroughly awakened in France, and that of speculation as well. In a small shop window in the Faubourg St. Germain is the advertisement of a patent inkstand in four languages. If the inkstand would help one to write four languages, I know who would buy it. I hope the two other versions of the French announcement are as good as the English one, which says: "People wishes to sell out at very good conditions" this patent right, which "would offer much profit to those who will try to value it."

There is a large, but I am afraid not much visited, French *annexé*, devoted to homely but very useful inventions. Here are flooring and roofing tiles of all kinds; ventilating tiles; tiles in which glass can be set for lighting. These make the cheapest roofs in the world, and the most durable. There are cements and artificial building stones, and variegated artificial marbles of surprising excellence. The paints made with silicates of potash are cheaper than oil, and, for anything I can see, will last forever. For the walls and ceilings of rooms nothing could be better than this liquid glass, which holds its colors perfectly, and solidifies and preserves everything it touches. The French bricks and earthen pipes of all sizes, hollow bricks for floors, tubular walls, and the machines that make them, are very curious; and when wood becomes scarcer in America, or people wish to have houses that will last a few centuries and not burn down, they will be worth thinking about.

There is a model of tent making in this obscure *annexé* which may interest soldiers and Western travelers or miners. The tents are so made that one wagon 16 feet long will contain 65 tents, each having six beds; the wagon will hold 24 beds, so that one wagon will carry sleeping accommodations for 414 persons. These tents shut up like a fan or a bellows, so that each tent, beds and all, takes only a few inches.

I am not sure that I have not already alluded to the French railway museum, which contains all kinds of cars used on the French roads, and all the materials of which they are made, laid out in that perfect order which is so delightful to see. On the walls are displayed the drawings of the Pontifical railway train, made in France expressly for the journeys of His Holiness. A Pope on a railway train—a Pope reading a newspaper—a Pope sending and receiving messages by telegraph may strike some people as out of the natural order of things; but there have been Popes who were the recognized patrons of the most advanced science and arts of their times; and the two men who take the lead in the scientific department of this Exhibition are the French Abbé-**Maigno** and the Jesuit Astronomer, Father **Secchi**, from Rome, who, if not the first, stands on a level with the first astronomers in the world.

In one of the French *annexes*, yesterday, I chanced upon a man with a note-book, examining like me a museum from Marseilles, of perhaps two hundred kinds of ornamental boxes of lucifer wax matches. I was sure that he was not French, for he was looking at the display with wondering admiration. I spoke to him in English, and he said he did not understand French, in the few French words he could master, with a strong German accent. A lucifer match is not much of a novelty, but this collection is very characteristic. An Englishman or American makes a good serviceable match, and puts it in a cheap box, more or less ugly, which will hold it. The Frenchman makes not only cheap matches, but he contrives to make elegant ones. Then he invents a great variety of ornamental boxes of every style; then he employs artists, engravers, painters and enamellers, to beautify them, until the box which holds the matches shall be a perfect *bijou;* so attractive that people will consider the box alone worth buying. There are all styles to suit all customers, classic, romantic, serious, comic. The utilitarian will ask "What's the use?" *Eh bien!* what's the use of a flower garden? What's the use of a rainbow? What's the use of beauty, elegance, grace, refinement, any where? It is evident that the match maker finds a use in making his wares attractive. The genius of France is expended not more in making the finest cities, palaces, locomotives, iron-clad war steamers, than in adding beauty to use in the smallest things as in the greatest. The genius of France is seen in a match box or candlestick as at Versailles and the Louvre.

In doing my best to steer clear of every thing which will naturally come under the more methodical and scientific observation of your other correspondents, I may still cross their tracks now and then, and touch for a moment on the same subject. But in this vast collection we may no more clash than two persons are likely to meet except by special appointment. It is an even wager that two persons visiting the Exhibition every day from 10 to 6 would not meet in a fortnight; so I will take it for granted that while I take another glimpse of Spain, your regulars and specials will be in Japan or Russia. Spain fills with a sort of serious and sombre magnificence of style a small sector of the Palace, and a large and handsome building in the park of which I have already spoken. It is a department full of surprises. The machines are few, but they are original and of excellent workmanship. The models of engineering works, bridges, docks, &c., are scarcely excelled. There is a great abundance of rich woollen and silk goods, and fine work in leather. There is scarcely any better printing and book-binding. The porcelain is rich and good. There is a set of furniture in wood mosaic that probably cannot be matched in the world. The steel work and the models of artillery guns, carriages, &c., are all beautifully done. The surgical instruments are well made and ingenious. There is a set of steel rope climbing apparatus, with which a man can go up or come down a rope, or suspend himself at any point with ease and safety which was entirely new to me, and might be useful in many cases and save the necessity of stagings. The Spanish pictures show that Spain has a school of art worthy of the countrymen of **Murillo** and **Velasquez**, while the archiological department contains models and manuscripts, Moorish and Christian, of the most curious and remarkable character. It contains also an atlas, which I should like to own; a most gorgeous and elaborate set of maps in green and gold, with wonderful drawings and illuminations, and still more wonderful topography. It lays open at the map of Africa, made soon after the first voyages round the Cape of Good Hope, but entirely ahead of any maps of the present time in the geography of the interior. No broad empty spaces on this map. It is filled with cities and kingdoms. One might object that the Nile rises too near the Cape of Good Hope, and that Zanzibar is not so near the Bight of Benin; but the man who likes to see a map full of handsome towns and flourishing kingdoms, with rivers, lakes and mountains all fairly placed, and where they might or should be, will do well to get a copy of this atlas. And after all, it is not more out in its longitudes than some writers of the present day. Thus a French journalist, who did me the honor to copy from the Boston *Advertiser* a remark I made respecting the absence of a Maine Law in Paris, explains in a note that Maine is one of the United States to the north of Canada. And I, on my part, should be quite as much at sea if I were writing of the departments of France, to say nothing of that confusion of kingdoms beyond the Rhine. Beside, is it not all safely printed in Murray and Bradshaw?

Of the visits of the royal guests of Paris to the Exposition, the French papers no longer try to give more than a mere catalogue. A full report of each would fill their columns to the exclusion of more interesting matter. On Wednesday, for example, there were at the Champs de Mars the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Baden, the Count and Countess of Flanders, of the royal family of Belgium; the Duke of Mechlinbourg, Prince **Napoleon**, Prince **Humbert**, of Italy. All these visits are intended to be in the strictest *incognito*, but that is impossible. These Princes are sure to be recognized by their own countrymen, who follow and gather about them; then others gather to see what the attraction may be, and after a time the crowd becomes so large that too attractive royalty is obliged to take itself off in some other direction. It has been noticed that among those most curious to see foreign Princes are those who have none of their own. But, "as a cat may look at a King," why not a Republican?

Nothing is more evident in Paris than that the traditional friendship of France for America has been well preserved. The Paris Press loses no opportunity to say a good word for America and Americans. I wish, in the matter of the Exhibition, we had given them more opportunities. Of the visit of the King of Prussia to the assemblage of contrivances for the relief of those wounded in battle the *Le Figaro* says, "The United States ambulance appeared to him especially admirable. These Americans have carried into their *metiriel* of war their practical spirit, and if they know how to destroy, better than any one, also they know how to repair the evils of war." This is one of many such allusions. As to the French and English, no love is lost between them. Their *entente cordiale* is an armed neutrality. The Emperor is about the only man in France who really likes the English, and also about the only one the English really like. The *Standard* says: "It is only in bijouterie that France can compare with England, and if she shows any superiority in this it is only in the counterfeit—in what are called articles of Paris."

The correspondent of the *Telegraph* says of the French: "I have no faith in the lower classes here; they are ignorant, brutal, and there is not a workman whom I would trust with a five franc piece."

This is not exactly the way to make the people of the two countries fond of each other. What the writer in the *Standard* says is simply absurd, as any one may see who visits the French and English departments. I wish to do all possible justice to English workmen, but they are beaten, not merely in bijouterie, but in the very things in which England has boasted her superiority, by the confession of her own highest authorities. What the correspondent of the *Telegraph* says is worse. It is notorious that the workman of Paris, entrusted constantly with gold, silver, precious stones, materials of all sorts, is scarcely ever known to be unfaithful to his trust. You have but to walk to any cab stand in Paris to see the number of articles found by cabmen and omnibus conductors. The number of articles of all kinds, including watches, purses, jewels, &c., deposited at the Central Police Office, to be restored to their owners, last year was about 25,000. There is a list of men to whom small rewards were given, and others entitled to honorable mention. I shall look for the returns this year of the Exposition with some interest. The list published every week in the official papers is a curiosity of carelessness on the part of the losers, of honesty in the finders. I have found the servants at my several lodgings so entirely to be trusted that I never turned a key from fear of them, and money carelessly dropped and not missed, has been returned to me. There is much in Paris, in the presence of a large and not always orderly floating population, to tempt the working classes, but I doubt if there is a city in the world whose people have more resisted such temptations.

In the last number I have seen of the London *Times*, its Exposition correspondent takes his stand on the English pictures. They have gained no honors, but that was because they are not understood. There are but two schools of art in the world, English and un-English. All un-English art is French. The Germans are plunging about for originality, and there are individual eccentricities elsewhere, but all European art is essentially French. He does not mention American; but that, I presume, is French also. Now French art, always shallow, has been rapidly deteriorating. Each leading artist is inferior to his predecessor. The English understand French art, because they have had for years a French gallery in London, but English art is to the French like a foreign language. They don't understand it. If they did, they would place it at the head of all the art in the world. The only way to give English art its true place is to establish an annual English exhibition in Paris. There is the sum and substance of two columns of art criticism. English pictures are the best in the world, only the world can't see it. Now this man is not far from the *Standard's* correspondent who insists that the French excel the English in nothing but false jewelry and articles of Paris!

"I know a land where everybody blows."

England, in the opinion of its excellent and sensible, and always patriotic people, is the one country in the world, first in war, first in peace, and first at the Exposition Universelle; only the ignorance of the foreign Commissioners may prevent her from carrying off all the prizes. There is something admirable in this calm, solid, imperturbable self-assertion, which some people think is the real basis of English character. The English coachman asked the traveler of some foreign people: "Are they civilized? Do they take their gin of a morning?" Nine Englishmen in ten have a contempt for all foreigners, which they are not too careful to conceal.

The provision made for the nightly amusement of Paris is scarcely equal to the demand, and it is necessary to take places at the more attractive theatres days in advance. The thirty theatres of Paris have seats for 32,750 persons. Three circuses will hold 11,000. The concerts in and out of doors can accommodate 25,000 to 30,000. But Paris itself is the never-tiring spectacle of a much larger number. One could readily count up a 100,000 persons any time between the dinner-hour and midnight, in fine weather, sitting in front of the *cafes*.

At the International Theatre of the Champs de Mars, an English pantomime and ballet company is making a real success. There is no dialogue to bother the spectator, and the English clowns, trained in a long course of Christmas pantomimes, are bold and clever gymnasts, and know just the points to take with a holiday public. I am curious to see what the Parisians will say to my Lord Dundreary. His Lordship's language will not only be English, but the obscurest and most difficult, and I doubt if one Frenchman in a hundred, even of those who understand English, will be able to see the fun of the jokes. There may, however, be English and Americans to fill the house. The afterpiece is to be Ixion, in which petticoats are as scant as the puns are plentiful, and such pieces are sure to pay. **Hermann**, the American prestidigitator, is performing at the El Dorado, an elegant and popular *cafe chautant*, and is considered equal to the best in Paris. In fact, America, outside the Champs de Mars, is pretty well represented.

MONADNOCK.

Erratum.—I said the programme of the reception of the Viceroy of Egypt was 13 large prizes; read 36.

The McPherson Monument.—The monument to Gen. **McPherson**, which is to be erected at Clyde, Ohio, is to be forty feet in height, and of the finest marble. The body, which is square, is divided in the centre by a band, and is to contain eight panneled faces; one of these will bear the inscription of the monument, a second the names of those who subscribed for the erection, and the others *alto-relievo* pictures, representing important scenes in the hero's life, among them the battles of Shiloh, Vicksburgh, Resaca, and the fatal shot of the memorable July 22, before the fortress of Atlanta. Above this massive base rises a single plain shaft surmounted by an eagle, and bearing on its three dividing bands the battle record of General **McPherson**.

FROM LOUISIANA.

American Interests in Mexico—Trade and Finance.

From Our Own Correspondent.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, June 26, 1867.

* * Mexico is delivered over to the demons of anarchy and insolvency. Will the United States tolerate that the lives, property and commerce of her citizens shall be at the mercy of a Government at once faithless and powerless to preserve order? If Mexico will not establish order now—if she does not desire peace after such a period of strife and misery, how can we expect anything else but perpetual civil war? The United States needs an able Minister at the City of Mexico. He should not be a politician—better a merchant or even a soldier. We need the home market of Mexico for our manufactures, shipping and provisions. It is to be hoped the President will send some competent Minister, with an adequate fleet, and procure a renewal of the McLane Treaty. We need the right of way across Tehuantepec and the Northern States to the Pacific. We need a free or reciprocal trade with the Mexican ports. Cannot something be done to give the United States those advantages, which Europe now enjoys? Cannot Mexico be opened and utilized to the world? Shall she, like China, seal herself within her own barbarous prejudices, and exclude mankind from the Hesperides which God has intended for human happiness?

The merchants of New-York and the manufacturers of New-England must be deeply interested in the restoration of our ability to deal with them. Why do they permit politicians to foment strife and paralyze the energies of this country? The first of these great interests makes a good market for their industry. The second wants salaries and contracts. Even this latter shows the inconsistency of denouncing misrule in Mexico, when we have almost as much uncertainty of the future among ourselves. Why not, then, open and restore the Southern market to the North? The sugar crop of Louisiana has been destroyed. The politicians will not allow it to be restored. This gives a bounty to the slave-grown sugars of Brazil and Cuba. The tax on cotton, the interference with the labor system and the threats of confiscation have damaged the production of cotton and given a stimulus to coolie-grown cotton in India. England now draws her largest supply of cotton from the East Indies. England now regulates the price of cotton by means of her trade and capital in Liverpool. The shipping interest of the United States, deprived of its cotton freights, is reduced in tonnage greatly. In many things the United States is made subordinate to Europe.

These things are not written in complaint; they are palpable instances in which the North, having destroyed us, is now injuring itself. Can the pay of Northern men in Southern offices indemnity the merchant and manufacturer for this destruction of their market? Plainly not.

W. M. B.

POLITICAL.

Views of a Mississippi Senator-Elect on the Situation and its Requirements.

Gen. J. L. **Alcorn**, a prominent Mississippi politician, who was elected in 1866 to represent in part that State in the Senate of the United States, delivered a political address in Memphis, Tenn., on the evening of June 27. He said he came in the interests of no party, but to express his own views in regard to public matters. In entering upon the war for independence, he said, the South forgot all past political differences and cut loose from old party associations. After the war ceased, one party at the North was as acceptable to them as another. The Democratic Party claimed to be the especial friends of the South, but he denied that it was so. Had the Democrats stood firm, the Republicans would never have taken up the gauntlet thrown down by the South, and the war would not have taken place. After the close of the war the work of restoration began; but a departmental struggle—a contest between the different departments of the Government—took place, and the people were in danger of being ground between the upper and nether millstones. The South may, in all probability, by the course of events, be dragged into a collision that will startle the country with horror. She owes it to herself to see that the next time she shall be on the winning side. She made a mistake the last time in her political alliance with the Democratic Party in the North, and when the struggle came she found she was leaning on a broken reed. The Radical Party, as such, are not particularly obnoxious to the South. Some individuals, such as **Sumner** and **Butler** and **Stevens** and others, were, but Senator **Wilson** and **Henry Ward Beecher** have not been held beyond the pale of our generous sympathies. Political parties, as they existed before the war, were dashed to pieces. Secession tore the Democratic Party into fragments. The larger portion went with the Republicans into the war, while the smaller portion were still worshiping texts of the resolution of '98. He then proceeded to speak of the different interpretations of the Constitution. He himself could never see the right of secession in it. He adverted briefly to the subject of pensions, and contended that it was but right and just that the disabled soldiers or the widows and orphans of those who fell, should be provided for. The Southern people should be just in this matter. They should also take a position that would controvert the belief that they were in favor of a repudiation of the national debt. They could build themselves up, he said, only by maintaining the credit of the country. And if they would get rid of military government, they should hasten the work of reconstruction. By opposing it they make the negro their enemy, and array the wealth of the North against them. He then referred to the doctrine of the equality of men as enunciated by **Thomas Jefferson**, who was the Wendell Phillips of his day, and who had laid down principles as fatal to Slavery as was the Emancipation Proclamation, and whose ideas are now being practically carried out in giving the negro the right to vote. No man who opposes that right can stand a ghost of a chance for the Presidency. Why should they cavil about that which is established, and from which there is no possible chance for deliverance? When the South has been restored to representation, then the doctrines of the Constitution should be settled, so as to avoid future collisions. The Northern people would then be willing to go into a Convention to settle these questions, and lay their foundations in principles of civilization that would produce peace for a century to come.

If the Radicals, however, should not permit them to come back—if the people were not to be allowed to vote—they would be again justified in assuming the position of rebels. When they assumed the name they had to take the risks and responsibilities. He would say no government against which a people had rebeled had ever treated the conquered rebels more kindly than ours has done. It has, it is true, wronged itself and the country by hanging some insignificant ones, as **Wirz**, for instance, but the people have free speech and protection to life and property. They had made war upon the Government for four years, and although the country is filled with bayonets he, a restored rebel, was permitted to stand up and speak to this public assemblage, and criticize the Government as he pleased. He thought a constitutional adjustment of all differences is the remedy above all others for the present state of affairs. Constitutional amendments apply to the whole country. The North only requires the South to swallow the pill they take themselves. He was in favor of acting for restoration under present laws. He was satisfied that if restoration was accomplished a spirit of enlightened civilization would prevail, and if too much had been yielded on any point; it would eventually be restored.

The Lieutenant-Governorship of Ohio—Hon. Samuel Galloway's Declination.

Hon. **Samuel Galloway**'s letter declining the Republican nomination for Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio, is published in the Cincinnati papers. He says the nomination is unacceptable, not merely that it was unsolicited and undesirable, but because it was made in opposition to his explicit avowals and pledges that he could not and would not accept any other position than the first on the ticket. Moreover he has neither the taste nor mental qualities and habits adapted to the functions of the presiding officer of the Ohio Senate, while it would be alike inexpedient and unwise for him, in the present condition of his health and private affairs, to engage in an excited and protracted political canvass. He concludes as follows:

Notwithstanding my sincere conviction of the propriety and necessity of my present action, it has been painful to me to resist the importunities of ardent and enthusiastic friends. They may be assured that I entertain a profound and grateful recognition of their services. They and their acts of generous friendship will be enshrined among the precious keepsakes of my memory. They, and all other loyal men, will realize, in the coming events of our brighter days of triumph, my unfaltering devotion to the great cause of truth and righteousness. The fact that I was not chosen as the standard-bearer of our gallant Union hosts did not surprise or disappoint me. Uncommitted, as I was, to the ambitious schemes of rival Presidential aspirants and with expressed preferences for an unambitious man whom the people will call; unacceptable to party leaders and unscrupulous politicians, and utterly refusing any complicity with intrigues or intriguers, I foresaw my coming destiny and calmly met it. Official honors and emoluments have no charms for me, unless they come as the spontaneous offerings of loyal hearts, untainted by treachery and unpurchased by any sacrifice of the elements of true manhood. My politics are *radicated* in that primal announcement of the great Creator. "So God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him," before some modern and demonstrative *Radical* ascertained where was the true root of human rights. My love for humanity, my zeal for the fullest development of human capacities, and my hope for a better and brighter day of universal freedom, are embodied in that lofty cardinal idea announced by the "Great Apostle" of the highest freedom, and published in the noblest *magna charta* of human rights, "That God hath made of one blood all nations to dwell upon the face of the earth." With such a foundation for my faith and labors, I can calmly meet individual trials and temporary defeats, and can patiently anticipate and labor for that which is dearer to me than personal elevation—man's redemption. With such convictions I cannot do otherwise, as circumstances may permit, with voice, vote and influence, to sustain our Union State ticket; and my exhortation to all loyal men is to rally under the standard of the only political organization which embraces the sure and abiding elements of the highest and purest civilization.

SAMUEL GALLOWAY.

Columbus, June 29, 1867.

The Delegate From Washington Territory.

From the Boston Journal.

Hon. **Alvin Flanders**, recently elected to Congress from Washington Territory, is an old resident of Boston and a practical mechanic. During his residence here he was employed by I. and S. **Adams** & Co., and **Isaac Adams**, of South Boston, and during this time published for a season the little paper called the *New Era*, devoted to the interest of the mechanic. He went to California in 1853, resided there about ten years, and served several terms in the California Legislature, and was afterward appointed by President **Lincoln** an officer of the United States branch mint. He removed to Washington Territory in 1863. His generosity and devotion to the interests of the mechanic created many very valuable friends. He was a prominent member of the Broomfield Methodist Episcopal Church in this city, and has many friends here who will rejoice in his political advancement.

Gen. Sickles' Prohibitory Liquor Law.

The reply to the communication of the City Council of Charleston, S. C., to Gen. **Sickles**, requesting the suspension of his recent order in relation to liquor licenses, was read at a special meeting of the Council on the afternoon of the 29th ult. It was written by his Assistant Adjutant-General, and concludes as follows:

It will not be forgotten by the Council that Congress has especially committed to the military authority of the United States, the duty of preserving peace and maintaining order in these States. Experience has shown that there are no more prolific causes of disorder than the free use of intoxicating liquor in numerous places of common resort, located among communities tolerating the practice of carrying concealed deadly weapons. The consequences are serious at all times. The evils to be apprehended now demand extraordinary precautions and appeal to all classes of the population for any sacrifice of mere convenience or of present indulgence to prevent their occurrence. And your consideration is respectfully invited to the obligation resting upon all civil functionaries to assist the military authority in the maintenance of order, by the rigorous suppression of these sources of violence and tumult. In conclusion, I am to inform you gentlemen, that in declining to suspend the operation of Par. VI. of General Order No. 32, in its application to the City of Charleston, the Commanding General is persuaded that more will be gained by the City of Charleston, in common with other municipalities in the Carolinas, by the increased guarantees for the good order, sobriety, and industry of the population, and the consequent addition to the general welfare of the people, than will be lost by the inconsiderable and temporary diminution of revenue derived from a traffic that while it may contribute something to the public treasury, impoverishes and demoralizes the population at a critical time when frugality, temperance and decorum should be especially enjoined upon all classes of persons without any discrimination.

Very respectfully,

J. W. CLOUS,

Captain Thirty-eighth Infantry, A. A. A. General.

EXECUTION IN NEW-JERSEY.

Joseph Knox, alias Williams, Hanged at New-Brunswick—His Demeanor Under the Gallows—His Confession—The Final Scene.

A colored man known as **Joseph Williams**, whose real name, however, was **Joseph Knox**, was hanged at New-Brunswick, N. J., yesterday, for the murder of **John A. Reddick**, another colored man, whom he shot with a gun in Monroe Township, on the 17th of December last. The two men, who occupied rooms in the same house, had had frequent difficulties, which culminated on that day. They had some words with regard to an iron pot belonging to **Williams** (as he was tried and is best known to the public by this name we will, for convenience, continue to call him so,) and he went into his room, seized a gun, came forth and shot **Reddick** dead. He afterward voluntarily gave himself up to the authorities, was tried, and on the 25th of April was convicted of murder in the first degree.

THE MURDERER IN PRISON.

Since his confinement in jail the prisoner has professed a lively penitence, and his evident sincerity and general good behavior gained him a great many friends. A strong effort was made to induce the Court of Pardons to commute his sentence to imprisonment for life, many of the jurors who found him guilty uniting in requesting it. The effort, however, failed. **Williams** listened with great seriousness to the exhortations of clergymen who were permitted to visit him daily, and became an exceedingly devout Methodist.

The evening before the execution he sat in his cell praying and singing psalms until 12 o'clock, then retired, and after sleeping soundly arose at 5 o'clock yesterday morning in excellent spirits. The clergymen who had been with him so constantly—Rev. **Wm. Henry Williams**, a colored Methodist minister, and Rev. C. J. **Page**, Baptist, of Piscataway—called at about 9 A. M., and he united with them in religious exercises. While the clergymen were praying **Williams** frequently burst out with such ejaculations as "I see my father;" "Welcome King Jesus; "The gates are open to receive me;" "I want to go right away;" "To-day I shall sing with the angels in Heaven, glory be to God." Having remained for a long time on his knees he was requested to get up and sit down. He answered "No, I'll sit down in glory soon." Soon after, being requested to stand up, he clapped his hands and fairly danced, declaring his hope that he was going to Heaven, and calling on all present to join him there. He acted, in fact, very much as we have seen men behave at camp-meetings under the influence of strong religious excitement. A number of persons at this time were around his cell. In reply to the expression of a hope on the part of one of them that his soul might be saved, he said, "Don't be uneasy, brethren; you needn't think I am going the other way; I shall surely be in Heaven by 12 o'clock; be sure you meet me there." With regard to the disposition of his body after death he said: "It matters not who's going to bury my body. I have no friends. I am called an Ethiopian man, but, glory to God, this day the poor Ethiopian is going to be in Heaven. Friends, you may take care of the body, but Jesus will take care of the soul." When a new suit of clothes was brought into the cell and he was told that he was now to be dressed for the execution, he replied, "All right, I am prepared to go;" and when told that this was a nice suit of clothes, he said, "I'll have a better one soon in Heaven." He was then dressed in a black alpaca coat, black pants, a white vest, white shirt and collar. Finally the noose was placed around his neck, the black cap was drawn up over his forehead, and he was led to the door of the cell, where the death-warrant was read to him by Mr. **Charles T. Cowenhoven**, Clerk of the Court. He listened to this long document attentively but without emotion, and at the close said, "All right; God be praised." He was then asked by one of the clergymen if he felt that God was with him, and responded, "Oh, yes, I do," and repeated a verse of a hymn commencing "Come all the world."

BIDDING FAREWELL TO BRIDGET DURGAN.

He shook hands with several of those present, and expressed a desire to say "Good-bye" to **Bridget Durgan**, the murderess of Mrs. **Coriell**, who occupied the adjoining cell. The Sheriff, Mr. J. **Manning Clarkson**, conducted him to the door of **Bridget**'s cell. She leaned against the grating, and **Williams** said to her: "**Bridget**, I've come to bid you good-bye. May the Lord bless you. You can't be redeemed unless you repent, and ask His forgiveness. He will hear your cry, and stand by you at the last. With me, to-day has been one of God's days—the happiest of my life. If you wish to see me again, you must come to Jesus, for I am going straight into his arms. Good-bye, **Bridget**, may the Lord save your soul." **Bridget**, on hearing these words, buried her face in her hands and commenced crying aloud. She uttered scream after scream, and continued to do so for some time after the party left her. **Williams** did not seem to be affected.

THE PRISONER AT THE GALLOWS.

With unfaltering step he proceeded to the gallows, the Sheriff taking one arm and Rev. Mr. **Page** the other, through the hall into the prison-yard where he took his place under the gallows. This instrument was an entirely new one. A large number of persons were permitted to follow him into the prison-yard. Others looked forth from the windows of the jail. The noose was fastened to the rope that hung from the cross-beam above the doomed man's head, and then he addressed those present, in a clear, steady voice, saying: "Friends, this is my last day. In a few minutes I shall be with Jesus. Meet me in Heaven, where I am going soon. It is there you will find me on the Day of Judgment. Thank God for this day—it is blessed to be here. Oh, yes, now let me go. Amen."

Rev. Mr. **Page** now read the fifty-first Psalm. In response to one sentence of it **Williams** exclaimed: "Thank God, I'll be washed white and clean to-day!" Mr. **Page** offered an appropriate prayer, which **Williams** frequently interrupted with ejaculations of devotion. He was admonished to stand firm, and replied: "I don't mind this at all. In a little while I'll be with Jesus. To-day is one of God's days." He said this with a look of perfect resignation. Then the black cap was drawn over his face and the Sheriff stepped through a little door into an inclosed space at one side of the gallows, where another was waiting to cut the rope that prevented the weight from falling. The next moment a dull blow was heard at 10:33 A. M., and the body of **Joseph Williams** hung suspended in the air. A slight lifting of the shoulders—a clenching of the hands, which were clasped behind him—a tremor—and all was over. Ten minutes after the attending physicians pronounced him dead. He seemed to suffer very little. And now came the worst part of the scene. The doors of the prison yard were thrown open, and the crowd of men, women and children who had been standing without, where they were kept in order by the military, were permitted to pass in and view the body. The swaying and excited mass of people, of both sexes and of various ages, numbering several hundred, pressed in, viewed the body as it hung upon the gallows, and moved on to make room for those that were crowding behind them. Meantime the trees that overlooked the yard were filled with people who clambered into them as soon as the military company had marched into the prison yard for the purpose of preserving order there. The Sheriff stated that the women and children were not admitted by his order, and regretted that they were permitted to come in.

The body was allowed to hang for fifty-five minutes and was then cut down. A *post mortem* examination was made by Dr. **Janeway**, assisted by Dr. **Morrough** and others, and they declared that his death was caused by strangulation. The neck was not broken. The remains were placed in a pine coffin, stained in imitation of rosewood, for interment.

WILLIAMS' CONFESSION.

Williams, on Monday, made the subjoined confession to Recorder **David T. Jeffries**. We are indebted for the manuscript to Mr. J. V. **Van Duyn**, of New-Brunswick, who gave our reporter many facilities.

My name is Joseph Knox; was born in Charleston, S. C.; my mother's name Kate Allen, and my father's Joseph Knox—slaves to Mr. Knox, a ship-carpenter—mother to Mortimo Werming: am 39 years of age; lived in South Carolina with my mother's master till I was 18 years old as house servant; always behaved myself well, and was respected by my master; after I became 18 years old my missus died, and massa sold out, and a man bought me by the name of Wm. P. Lofton, of Savannah, Ga.; I then was taken to his house to live, and continued with him as house servant for three weeks, and he was mean to me, and he told me he would sell me and put the money in his pocket, for if he kept me much longer I would not be of any service to him; I then was sold to John Barnes, of Mobile, Ala., and went with him to reside; I was in his service one month. He was a kind master and treated me well. He died, and I with three others, Tom, Bill and Dan, were set free; and from that I left Mobile and went to New-Orleans, and was a waiter in the St. Charles Hotel for one year; and from there I went to wait in a private family by the name of John Jenkins; stayed withhim three months, and then went out in the country to Pierre Ross, fifteen miles from New-Orleans, and stopped with him as coachman for four years, and was part of the time kept at sugar-grinding. I then left him and came to New-York in a ship from New-Orleans, coming up as a passenger with a Capt. Thomas, and was around at different boarding-houses, first with one and then with another. I was with a Thomas Boo, and Mary Dunn and Mrs. Sharp having plenty of money, I did not care to work, but just went round from one boarding-house to another; I was around in this way for more than two years, I having saved up my money, having at the time I left Mrs. Williams' $456, besides the money it cost me for my passage. I then went up to Canada, St. Leisters County, and was over there knocking around for more than six months; I got tired of there, and came down to Boston, and went round among the different cribs at gambling for two or three weeks, and won $300; I took the first train in the morning, 8 o'clock, and left Boston for New-York, and staid there for two weeks, and I run around with the women for that time, after which I shipped on board the steamer *Mary Doremus* as waiter, and set out again for New-Orleans; after remaining in New-Orleans about a week, I met Mr. Ross, one day, and he took me back to work for him; I worked for him awhile as field hand, then in the sugar-house, and there I learned the art of sugar-making; and I now call myself a sugar-maker by trade; I remained with him till the Rebellion broke out; and when the Union was in possession of New-Orleans, under Gen. Butler, I went as servant with Capt. Williamson, of the First Louisiana Cavalry, Company B., Gen. Weitzel's Brigade; we then shipped in the New-Orleans *Cotton Press*, and from there we were ordered out on the field, with the whole brigade; we went up the river with transport and landed about five miles below Donaldsonville, and marched to within one mile of Tibberdville; we then camped, and I remaining still a waiter to Capt. Williamson—having had one engagement with the Southern army before arriving; we left Tibberdville for Labordeville, and after being with the Captain six months I left him and went back to New-Orleans, and went as waiter to Surgeon Sayle, of Gen. Sherman's staff; I was with him for a year, being part of the time at New-Orleans, and part at Port Hudson; was at Port Hudson one week before we had an engagement; we were on the left wing in Gen. Sherman's brigade; at this engagement Gen. Sherman was wounded, his horse being shot from under him; he was shot in the right leg, between the knee and ankle joints; Dr. Sangler sent him down to New-Orleans; Gen. Dwight, from the extreme right, took command of Gen. Sherman's Brigade, all of these being Eastern men, from Maine and Massachusetts; we moved from there to Springfield, about one-half mile from the river, between R. H. and H.; remained there till Port Hudson surrendered to the Union army; Gen. Dwight and his staff officers came home on a furlough, the Doctor coming with them; then I left him at New-Orleans, and he gave me a gray horse, which I sold to Dr. Elliott, who kept a livery-stable; sold him for $20; I then left New-Orleans and went to Port Hudson, to get with Col. Bailey, and did not find him, he being ordered from Port Hudson before I arrived, and so I met a Capt. Shelton, of Gen. Anderson's staff, and he told me Major Ward of the same staff wanted a servant; so I concluded I would work for him; was with him more than a year; around Port Hudson we were stationed all the time at Gen. Gardner's headquarters; Major Ward and Gen. Andrews coming home on furlough, I went to New-Orleans with Major Ward, and saw him start for New-York in the steamer; I returned to Port Hudson and was servant for Lieut. Roone, of Gen. Oliver's staff; there I remained until after the return of Major War; after being back two weeks, Major Ward resigned from the army, and came back to New-Orleans, bringing me with him; here we stopped three weeks, and we sailed for New-York, I remaining with him as a servant but a short time, when I went as a coachman for his father, William Ward, of No. 22 West Sixteenth-street, New-York, stabling our horses in Mr. Langstreet's yard; was in his employ one year when I left, and was for a long time doing nothing, when I went and worked for a doctor, No. 22 Seventeenth-street, between Fifth and Sixth-avenues; I only staid with him three weeks, I not liking his business, too much night work; I then went to a boarding-house in Fourteenth-street as a waiter; I was there three weeks, and becoming tired of the city procured a situation in the country with Samuel Langstreet, the man I used to stable with, his farm being between Hightstown and Jamesbury; I was there nearly two months and got his corn all shelled, when I went to cutting wood for Peter Applegate and Elias Nye; I left them and went down to Monroe Township and cut wood for John Perrine; I staid till all his wood was cut, and while in his employ I became acquainted with John Reddick, who worked for Robert Wilson; I boarded with a colored family, Harmon Anderson, and was paying attention to his daughter, till I found out she was pregnant, when I left and took a room in Peter Perrine's house, where John Reddick then lived, where I remained until the 24th day of November, 1866, when, under the influence of heated passion, I shot John Reddick; we frequently had quarrels before this about our cutting wood, in settling for some jobs we took together; we went up to Perrine and got the money divided for cutting one cord of wood apiece and a saw-log; in coming home Reddick accused me of stealing a dollar from him, and that the dollar that Mr. Perrine had given me was his, and I told him it was not; he called me a d—d liar and a d—d thieving rascal, and a fighting liar, and if I said two more words to him he would lick me like h—l; I said "No, John, I guess not; I don't want to fight, and another thing, I won't little myself to fight with you;" he then said, "A good reason why you won't little yourself to fight with me—because you are afraid;" I told him, "All right if I am afraid; this dollar is mine and I am going to keep it; if you think I have cheated you, we will go back to Perrinesville and get John Perrine to go back and measure the wood, as he has it down in his book," and he said he would not go, for he knowed I had chiseled him out of a dollar; there were five of us together in the woods at the time; John Perrine settled with us; we had another man with us by the name of Ebenezer Megist, and we were all in liquor; John wanted to fight me, and laid down his bundle several times to come, when Ebenezer told him, "No, boys, it can be settled without fighting;" the next day he said to me that he would split me down with his ax;" Ebenezer was present; I asked him two or three times if he really meant what he said—that he would split me down with his ax, and he said "Yes," and I said, "John, you have threatened me, and I will have you arrested;" I went to Squire Wyckoff's; he was not at home; I asked for him; she said he went out and would be home to-night, and I said I would call; I went home and did not go back; John and I went on for a week or two without speaking to each other; so we went over to Applegate's and Dyer's to cut wood, and he, having nothing to eat, one day I gave him part of my dinner; then he spoke to me; when he told all the boys I stole a dollar from him, and he was going to whip me for it; I always laughed when I was told of it, and told them, "I guess he can't do it;" he got married; I loaned him my clothes to get married in; I loaned him a splendid handkerchief, which was presented to me by a lady I was driving; he wore my clothes nearly out, and I never said anything about it; he brought his wife to his room in the same house with me; he accused me of stealing his hen and chickens, which I did not do; I went with him then to cut wood with a John Boriam, agent for Mr. Conover, and I cut my foot one day, and was crippled for several days; I went to work again; we were paid up on that night, and went to the store at Elizabethtown, and John quarreled with me, and called me a d—d liar; one word brought on another, and he said he would kick me; I have got it in for you any how, he said, and I told him to keep it in for me; he said I will, and give it to you before long; when I replied, I guess not easy; Ebenezer said, Williams is crippled John, you must not fight him; you are all Southern boys, and don't have any fuss; he went his way and I mine; I stayed in Englishtown till late at night, and as I was going back home he overtook me on the railroad; they went on home, and I stopped at Harman Anderson's, and not finding John in bed when I went over home, I went to the barn and slept there that night; Sunday I was in Ebenezer's room all day; I slept in the barn again on Sunday night, for the reason I felt angry, and thought something might occur if I stayed there; John told Ebenezer if I went in his room he would kick me out; I worked till noon and went over home; I owed John's wife some sugar; I got a crop and paid her, and I asked her for my pot, which I had loaned her; she muttered something I could not understand; at night I again asked her for it, and she said it was not ready; it being then on the fire with victuals in; she said I must wait till John came home to get it; I told her I thought it queer, if I had been kind enough to lend it to her she ought to return it when I called for it; she commenced to jaw and I told her I would see if I could not have it; I would go and see Mr. Perrine about it; I went over and Mr. Perrine came over with me; I knocked at the door and she asked who was there; I told her Mr. Perrine; she opened the hall door, Mr. Perrine went in and I followed; Perrine was in the house when Reddick came; Reddick says, "what is all this fuss here?" Mr. Perrine told him, and he wanted to know "who brought you here?" Mr. Perrine said "Williams; and I wanted to have a key they had that fitted my door; that they had accused me of stealing from them, and they had been stealing from me all the time; Reddick has called me a d——d liar, and said if I would come out he would knock my teeth down my throat; I then went into my room; I stood in my door, Mr. Perrine ahead of me, and some words passed between John and his wife and Mr. Perrine; I did not say a word; Mr. Perrine told John's wife to give up the key which fitted my door, and she said she would not—that she had found it; Mr. Perrine turned and they shut their door, and he said something about "Boys, be peaceable," &c., and walked off; I told him I was peaceable, and that I would trouble no one; after he had got by I heard the women laugh, and I pulled the entry door open, and he opened his door and followed me out, and he turned round and says, "G—d d—n you, shoot me;" I pulled right up and said I will shoot you, and shot him; I had taken down my gun while in the room, which I always kept loaded; I never injured a man, woman or child in my life, either white or black; I have always been very quick-tempered, but have kept it under control; I had very little education, but while I was in New-Orleans I learned to speak French fully, and speak it now as well as my mother tongue; my father was a pious man, a member of Trinity Church at Charleston, S. C.; I had some religious training in my youth, but by bad company, &c., it was driven from me; I have experienced that Christ is my Saviour, and has forgiven all my sins, and though I think it unjust to have to die, "taking into consideration the character of the person killed," I feel that I die in peace with my Saviour; and though from facts sworn before the Court it makes me appear a great deal worse than I really am, I am confident, could all things have been made plain before the Court, that I should not suffer such a death as I do now.

The following letter was written at the dictation of **Williams** last Thursday. It is addressed to an acquaintance in New-York:

I am very glad I received your letter this morning. I am glad to hear that you are well. I thanked God when your letter reached me. I have had a minister from New-Brunswick. He called this morning and we made it one of God's days. To-morning will hear my prayer, and He will hear it no more, for when the breath leaves the body He will stand ready to receive. This is from your friend, Joseph Williams.

It is my prayer for my Redeemer's sake. Amen.

I send my image to you, and when you look at that you pray to God that you may see me again. No longer I wish to tarry. Good-bye. Remember me to all. Tell them that I have kept the faith and am on my way to Canaan. Tell Brother Spelman that I say to-morrow I will wear the crown, and I'll sing above the new song that was never sung on earth. To-day is one of the Lord's days; I will take to-morrow, a better day. For death I don't fear at all. May God help you.

One of my friends came to see me yesterday, who I thought had forsaken me. I thought the moment I saw him God had driven him to me. If the worst had come the better will soon come.

May God help you and save you in His kingdom when down on earth, for to-morrow when the trumpet sounds I'll be there at His call, for if ever there was a happy soul I am one this day.

Now I have come to a close, and I'll bid you good-bye. No more shall I write. When you hear my name again it will be called by mouth in Church, but to-morrow I depart—it shall be written no more here. I trust it will be written among God's angels. Now fear not death. For ever, Amen.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE METROPOLITAN REVENUE BOARD

Summary of the Proceedings of the Board to the Present Time.

The Metropolitan Revenue Board, created by an order of the Treasury Department, and having general charge of all matters relating to the collection of internal revenue in this City, on Long Island and in New-Jersey, consists of the following members: H. H. **Vandyke**, United States Treasurer, President; Mr. **Messmore**, Secretary; B. F. **Tracy**, United States District-Attorney for the Eastern District of New-York; S. G. **Courtney**, United States District-Attorney for the Southern District of New-York; and Mr. **Keasby**, United States District-Attorney for New-Jersey.

At a meeting held on the 27th of June, it was

Resolved, That in all cases of seizure hereafter, and of distilleries now under seizure, the mash or beer be run off under the direction of an officer of the Board, and that some portion of the machinery of the said distillery be detached, so as to prevent the said distillery being run or used.

On motion it was

Ordered, First, that every General Inspector of Spirits report to this Board every inspection of spirits made by him, the quantity inspected, for whom, date and place of inspection, and how branded. Second, that before branding any spirits as "Rectified," the inspector will carefully examine the same with a view to determine whether the same have actually been rectified or re-distilled. The brand rectified will not be placed upon any package containing spirits except such as are known to the statute as "Rectified Spirits." Third, any General Inspector who shall brand any raw spirits as "Rectified," or who shall suffer or allow any other person to use his brand upon any barrels or packages containing distilled spirits, except in his presence, will be recommended for dismissal from the service.

REVENUE INSPECTORS AND SEIZURES.

Ordered—1. That each Revenue Inspector report daily in writing to this Board, or the officer to whom he reports for duty, stating the places visited by him and the services rendered during the twenty-four hours previous to the making of said report, together with the seizures made or recommended. In case a seizure is made or recommended, the grounds of such seizure and the evidence to sustain it must be clearly stated.

2. That no Revenue Inspector or other officer will release any property seized or detained by him, without the authority of this Board.

3. That all applications for release of property without prosecution must be made within forty-eight hours after seizure. Such application must be in the form of an affidavit, stating the facts upon which such release is claimed. The application will be heard and determined upon such affidavits, together with the report of the officers making the seizure or investigation. No oral application or argument will be admitted.

4. At the end of every month the chief clerk will make an abstract from the reports of the Revenue Inspectors, showing the services rendered during the month previous.

On June 29, at the regular meeting, the Board

Ordered, That all General Inspectors of Spirits report next Wednesday (July 3) for examination.

Ordered, That all Inspectors of Tobacco report to J. S. **Harvey**, Revenue Inspector.

Resolved, That Gen. **Wm. S. Hillyar**, Revenue Agent in New-York, having reported to this Board as required by orders creating the Board, will continue in the discharge of his general duties as heretofore except in all matters relating to spirits, beer, oil and tobacco, which are under the direct and immediate supervision of this Board. All revenue officers heretofore reporting to him will continue to so report until otherwise ordered.

At the regular meeting, July 1, the following business was transacted:

Whereas, By Section 21 of the act of 2d March, 1867, and

Whereas, By Section 45 of the act of July 13, 1866, it is further provided—[Here follows copies of the sections]—and

Whereas, In the case of the United States *vs.* 508 Barrels of Distilled Spirits, recently decided in the United States Circuit Court, His Honor Judge **Nelson** held that "where spirits are seized elsewhere than in bonded warehouses the burden of proof is upon the claimant to show that all the provisions of the law have been complied with," therefore,

Resolved, That all rectifyers and wholesale dealers will be expected to show, when required, that the taxes have been paid on all spirits hereafter purchased by them and held for consumption or sale.

Resolved, That any wholesale dealer who shall hereafter sell, or offer for sale, spirits for less than $2 per proof gallon, will not only subject the spirits so offered for sale to seizure, but will expose his entire stock to investigation and to forfeiture, unless he can show affirmatively that the taxes thereon have been paid.

Resolved, That for their own protection, as well as to facilitate the investigations of the Government, it is desired that all wholesale dealers and rectifiers will keep upon their books an exact copy of the brands upon every barrel or package of spirits hereafter purchased by them, together with the name of the owner from whom, as well as the name of the broker through whom the goods are purchased, and will, at the same time, require from the vender written evidence that the taxes have been paid on all goods purchased in open market.

Resolved, That hereafter any person who is shown to be a dealer in fraudulent spirits, or spirits which have been fraudulently removed from bonded warehouses, will be prosecuted to the utmost extent of the law.

Resolved, That instructions in accordance with the foregoing be issued by the Secretary of this Board to all revenue officers acting under its directions.

At its regular meeting on July 2 it was

Resolved, That a register be opened and kept in this office, wherein principals and persons proposing to become sureties can register their names, residences and places of business, together with a statement of the amount for which they propose to become obligated to the Government, and the evidence of their responsibility to become such sureties.

Resolved, That the Revenue Agent in the City of New-York be requested as early as practicable to report to this Board the names of the different Revenue Inspectors and Special Agents in the Metropolitan Revenue District now holding commissions, their respective residences and occupations at the time of their appointment, and the length of time each has been in the service of the Government.

Resolved, That all Inspectors of Revenue and Special Agents in the Metropolitan Revenue District be directed to report to this Board on or before the 15th day of July, 1867, in detail, and with particulars, all and every examination they have respectively made; what official duties they have respectively performed; what cases they have reported, and to whom reported; what became of the cases in their hands respectively; and what, if any, results accrued to the Government from their respective action. Such requirements to embrace the time from the 15th day of April to the day of report.

Resolved, That the Collectors and authorized seizing officers in the Metropolitan Revenue District be directed to report to this Board on or before the 15th day of July, 1867, what, if any, seizures, formal or otherwise, have been made by them, respectively or under their direction or authority; the particular places; what, if any, reports were made by them in regard to such seizures, and to whom such reports were made, and what action has been taken in reference to such seizures. The requirements herein to cover the time from the 15th of April to the day of report.

Resolved, That the Collectors and authorized seizing officers in the Metropolitan Revenue District be requested to return forthwith to the Assessors of the proper districts all cases of seizures by them made during the last sixty days, and that said Assessors at once proceed to ascertain the amount of tax, if any, due from the owners of the premises or property so seized, and to duly assess the amount of tax and penalties against said owners or persons liable to the same, and to return the same to the Collector of the proper district.

Resolved, That hereafter all distillers who refuse to respect the seizures of the Government, but continue in violation of law and of the seizures so made, to run their distilleries, will have the machinery and apparatus of their distilleries torn out and removed from the premises of said distilleries.

Resolved, That all Collectors in the Metropolitan Revenue District be requested to report daily to the Metropolitan Revenue Board, all bonds taken by them which have been duly canceled and all bonds canceled by them.

At the meeting of the Board on July 5, it was

Resolved, That all Revenue Inspectors, Special Agents and General Inspectors in the Metropolitan District, who have not reported under the previous resolution of the Board, report on or before the 8th day of July, inst., and in case of failure so to do they will be recommended for removal from office.

Resolved, That no bond will be acted upon by this Board unless it is drawn and executed, and the justification annexed, in conformity with the latest forms prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The O'Brien Murder Case.

The case of THOS. KEALY charged with the murder of Col. HENRY F. O'BRIEN on the 14th of July, 1863, during the draft riots, which was set down for an examination before Justice KELLY at the Fifty-seventh-street Police Court yesterday afternoon, was postponed until Monday afternoon. Since the case first came up on Tuesday the prisoner KEALY, acting upon judicious advice, has obtained new counsel in the person of Mr. ORLANDO L. STEWART, formerly Assistant District Attorney, and it was partly upon the consideration of the fact that this gentleman has just been retained and has had no opportunity of advising with his client, that the order of postponement was entered. A further consideration was the absence from the city of Mr. KILPATRICK, the prosecuting witness, and of Assistant District Attorney GUNNING S. BEDFORD.

Since the prisoner KEALY has been under arrest he has been kept in close confinement in the prison attached to the Fifty-seventh-street Police Court, and has maintained a cheerful demeanor, talking freely on general topics with all who choose to address him. A large number of his personal friends, all belonging to the same particular coterie of a class, have called upon him, or, more correctly, endeavored to do so; but admittance to the prisoner has been invariably refused to all except the mother and brother and other members of the immediate family of the prisoner.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—MCBRIEN, ALDERMAN, AND HOGAN, JUSTICE.

A CALIFORNIAN FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE.

Capt. JOURDAN and Detective WOOLDRIDGE, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested MARQUIS LEVI yesterday, on board the steamship *Rising Star*, just arrived from Aspinwall. The charge against the accused is that he is a fugitive from justice and San Francisco, Cal., where it is alleged he fraudulently procured a quantity of goods from Messrs. MAHER, TAFFE & Co., of that city. Soon after the transaction had been consummated the victims ascertained that LEVI had taken passage for New-York, and the firm made use of the Overland Telegraph to inform Justice DOWLING of the fact. Capt. JOURDAN was communicated with by the Magistrate, and the request made to arrest LEVI on his arrival. When the prisoner was arraigned before the Court AARON B. NOYES, of No. 58 West Broadway, agent for the California firm, made the necessary affidavits, when LEVI was locked up to await the receipt of a requisition now on the way from California.

ASSAULT UPON AN OFFICER IN THE HERALD OFFICE.

During Thursday forenoon an excited individual, who gave his name subsequently as SAMUEL MOULTON, entered the *Herald* counting-room and began abusing Mr. JOSEPH ELLIOTT, the business manager of the establishment, in unmeasured terms. The man was ordered out of the building, but MOULTON declined obedience and made an attempt to assault Mr. ELLIOTT. Officer HEIDELBERG, of the Second Precinct, heard the disturbance, and arrested the intruder, who immediately transferred his belligerent attentions to the patrolman, who sustained considerable damage in the way of uniform by MOULTON'S efforts at resistance. The fellow was finally overcome and safely landed in the Beekman-street Station-house, whence he was brought before the acting magistrate yesterday morning, by whom he was ordered to be locked up for trial. Officer HEIDELBERG has since ordered a new uniform.

AN AMATEUR POLICEMAN.

THOMAS E. DOWDELL, a young man, entered GEO. E. HALVEY'S jewelry store, at No. 97 Chatham-street, on the Fourth, and stated that he was a member of the Harbor Police, and had been instructed by Capt. THORNE, of the Fourth Ward, to close his (the jeweler's) place of business. Mr. HALVEY believed the statement, and closed his store, but subsequently having his suspicions aroused, he called in the assistance of Officer MCGUIRE, of the Fourth Police Precinct, who at once arrested his pretended representative. Capt. THORNE kept DOWDELL in custody over night, and arraigned him before the Magistrate yesterday, when the prisoner was locked up for examination. It didn't appear that the accused had a criminal object in view when he carried out his scheme.

PROBABLE FATAL RESULT OF RECKLESS PISTOL FIRING.

Detective MULLEN, of the Fourth Ward, arraigned a young German, named FREDERICK WEIMER, before the Court on a charge of shooting a little girl named ROSA BRAGYER, who lives at No. 267 William-street. It appeared that the prisoner was firing a pistol at a target in the yard next to that occupied by the Bragyer family, and one of the bullets passed through the fence and lodged in the back of the child, who was playing in the yard, she was severely wounded, and is still in a precarious condition, the ball being imbedded in the spine. The prisoner was locked up to await the result of the injuries.

THE STEAMER NORWALK DISASTER.

On Thursday afternoon, between 4 and 5 o'clock, while the steamer *Norwalk* was returning from one of her excursion-trips to Coney Island, she ran over a small boat containing three men a girl and a boy, all of whom were drowned except the boy. THOS. HUDSON, the pilot of the steamer, was arrested by Officers REED and HALL, and the accused was arraigned before Justice HOGAN yesterday, on a charge of willful neglect of duty, and criminal carelessness. The first witness called was

Mr. George J. Stoddart, of No. 7 Lewis-street, who testified that he was a passenger on board the steamboat *Norwalk*, while on the way from Coney Island to this City, on the 4th of July; when the steamer was near to and opposite Governor's Island he saw a rowboat, containing three men, a boy and a girl, a short distance ahead of the steamboat; one of the men stood up and waived his hand as though he wished the steamboat to keep off from the rowboat; the steamboat kept on her course, and one of her paddles struck and upset the boat, throwing the occupants into the water; witness saw a boat go to the assistance of the struggling persons and rescue the boy—the girl and the men being drowned; after running down the rowboat, the steamboat kept on her course for over three hundred yards before the engines were reversed; witness saw Thomas Hudson, the prisoner, nave charge of the wheel at the time the man waived his hand for the steamer to take warning; he considered the distance between the boats sufficient to enable any person to have steered the steamboat clear of the rowboat, and he believed that the accident was the result of culpable negligence on the part of the said Thomas Hudson, who was the acting pilot.

Frederick Handcock, of No. 71 Wall-street, testified that he also was a passenger on board the *Norwalk* at the time of the accident, and saw the paddle strike the rowboat and that after the accident occurred the steamboat kept on her course for some distance, and that by the time the boat was taken back to the scene of the disaster, all of the occupants of the boat with the exception of the boy were drowned.

No other witnesses were present, and on motion of counsel for the prisoner, Mr. HUDSON was admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000, which will be furnished to-day. A search is being made for the unknown boy who was rescued. None of the bodies of the other persons who were drowned have as yet been recovered.

ATTEMPT TO BREAK JAIL.

About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, JAMES W. KIDD, of No. 65 Broadway, visited the Tombs Prison to see ROBERT J. JOHNSTON, a prisoner, on private business. On reaching the tier of cells in which his friend was confined Mr. KIDD met JOHN RAYMOND, then under arrest for picking pockets, who was acting as "tier boy," and the visitor supposing that RAYMOND was a clerk or keeper, inquired the way to JOHNSTON'S cell and received the necessary directions. RAYMOND asked him if he had a ticket and received it from him. After leaving the cell occupied by JOHNSTON Mr. KIDD started to leave the prison and asked RAYMOND for his ticket, being greatly astonished at the prisoner's denial of having ever received it. An alarm was given and an investigation soon followed, when RAYMOND was searched for the ticket but it could not be found, nor has it yet been discovered. Mr. KIDD made the necessary affidavit before the Magistrate, and the prisoner, RAYMOND, was held on this additional complaint. Warden JAMES E. COULTER also stated that he believed that RAYMOND obtained the ticket for the purpose of escaping. As the ticket is still missing some prisoner may yet succeed in escaping from the prison by means of it. Mr. KIDD seemed to feel greatly chagrined at his innocent participation in the affair and left the Court considerably relieved at the result.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

ANOTHER BOY THIEF.

On Wednesday afternoon between four and five o'clock, JOHN MASON left his horse and truck standing in Ninth avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets, for a few minutes, while he attended to some business, and during his absence a colored chimney-sweep named JOSEPH JOHNSTON, 12 years of age, jumped on the truck and drove off. Subsequently during the day, MASON found his property at the corner of Union Square and Fifteenth street, in possession of JOHNSTON, and at once had him arrested. On being brought before the Court JOHNSTON admitted the theft of the horse and truck, and said that another colored sweep, 17 years of age, named WARREN GRIFFEN, had told him to take it and bring it to the City Hall, where he would meet him. GRIFFEN was also arrested and said in reply to the charge that he could prove that he was at work all day on Wednesday, and had had nothing to do with the robbery. Both boys were committed to answer.

VIOLATION OF THE HEALTH ORDINANCE.

JACOB HARRIS, a youthful fish peddler, was brought up on the charge of violating the second clause, 63d section of the Health Ordinance of 1866, prohibiting the sale in the streets of fish from which the parts that are not usually cooked for food have not been removed. The accused was required to give bail to answer.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

MANDAMUS TO COMPEL THE LEVY AND COLLECTION OF TAXES TO PAY JUDGMENTS—PERMISSIVE FORMS OF LEGISLATION—IMPEACHMENT OF JUDGMENTS.

Board of Supervisors of Rock Island Company, Plaintiffs in Error, vs. The United States, ex rel. the State Bank.—Mr. Justice SWAYNE delivered the opinion of the Court. This case is brought before us by a writ of error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois. The relator was the holder of certain coupon bonds of the County of Rock Island, originally issued and negotiated in payment of stock of the Warsaw and Rockford Railroad Company, for which the county had subscribed. They were issued pursuant to law.

The coupons representing the interest for one year were paid by the county. The necessary tax was levied and collected for that purpose. At the March term, 1863, the relator recovered a judgment in the Court below, upon coupons overdue and unpaid, for $2,554 60 and costs. Nothing was paid upon it, and there was no money in the county treasury which could be so applied. The relator subsequently requested the supervisors to collect the requisite amount by taxation, and to give him an order on the county treasury for payment. They declined to do either.

The relator applied to the Court below for a *mandamus* compelling the supervisors, at their next regular meeting, to levy a tax of sufficient amount to be applied to pay the judgment, interest and costs, and when collected to apply it accordingly. An alternative writ was issued.

The supervisors made a return, wherein numerous objections were taken to the issuing of a mandatory writ. The Court below disallowed the return, and ordered that a peremptory writ should issue, commanding the respondents at their next meeting for levying taxes, to levy a tax of not more than one hundred cents on each one hundred dollars' worth of taxable property in the county, but of sufficient amount fully to pay the judgment, interest and costs, and that they set the same apart as a special fund for that purpose, and that they pay it over without unnecessary delay to the relator.

We have not had the benefit of an oral argument upon either side. The case was submitted upon printed briefs. We shall confine our examination to the points thus brought to our attention.

In the return of the respondents to the alternative writ, numerous objections were taken in regard to which their brief is silent. We take it for granted they have been abandoned, and shall not consider them.

1. It is said the Court below, in rendering the judgment, allowed interest on the coupons from the time they became due.

The judgment cannot be thus collaterally questioned. It can be impeached only in a proceeding had directly for that purpose. (Bank of Wooster *vs.* Shenens, 1 Ohio, St. Rep. 233.)

2. A statute of Illinois provides that when a judgment is rendered against a county no execution shall issue, but, that the County Commissioners' Court shall draw a warrant upon the treasurer for the amount, "which shall be paid as other county debts."

Such a warrant was applied for and refused, after the rendition of the judgment. If the judgment of the Court below is sustained, a warrant can yet be issued when the fund to pay the judgment is provided, if a warrant be necessary to complete the obedience of the respondents in paying over the money according to the command of the writ. There is nothing in the objection as a matter of error.

3. The important question in the case is, whether the respondents are compellable to levy and collect, by taxation, the amount specified in the order of the Court below.

The writ, if issued, must conform to the order.

The Court below proceeded upon the act of Feb. 16, 1863. We have not found it necessary to consider any of the other acts referred to in the briefs. That act declares that "the Board of Supervisors under township organization, in such counties as may be owing debts which their current revenue, under existing laws, is not sufficient to pay, may, if deemed advisable, levy a special tax, not to exceed in any one year one per cent. upon the taxable property of any such county, to be assessed and collected in the same manner and at the same time and rate of compensation as other county taxes, and when collected to be kept as a separate fund, in the county treasury, and to be expended under the direction of the said County Court or Board of Supervisors, as the case may be, in liquidation of such indebtedness."

The counsel of the respondent insists, with zeal and ability, that the authority thus granted involves no duty; that it depends for its exercise wholly upon the judgment of the Supervisors, and that judicial action cannot control the discretion with which the statute has clothed them. We cannot concur in this view of the subject. Great stress is laid by the learned counsel upon the language "may, if deemed advisable," which accompanies the grant of power, and, as he contends, qualifies it to the extent assumed in his argument.

In the King *vs.* The Inhabitants of Derby, (Skinner, 370,) there was an indictment against "diverse inhabitants" for refusing to meet and make a note to pay "the constables' tax." The defendants moved to quash the indictment, "because they are not compellable, but the statute only says that they may, so that they have their election, and no coercion shall be." The Court held that "may, in the case of a public officer, is tantamount to shall, and if he does not do it, he shall be punished upon an information, and though he may be commanded by a writ, this is but an aggravation of his contempt."

In the King and Queen *vs.* Barlow, (2 Salk., 609,) there was an indictment upon the same statute, and the same objection was taken. The Court said: "When the statute directs the doing of a thing for the sake of justice or the public good, the word may, is the same as the word shall; thus, 23 Hen., 6, says the Sheriff may take bail. This he construed shall, for he is compelled to do so."

These are the earliest and leading cases upon the subject. They have been followed in numerous English and American adjudications. The rule they lay down is the settled law of both countries.

In the Mayor of the City of New York, (3 Hill., 614) and in Mason *vs* Fearson, (9 How., 237,) the words "it shall be lawful" were held also to be mandatory.

See the Attorney General *vs.* Lock, (3 Alleyns, 116; Blackwell's case, 1 Vernon, 152; Dwarison Stat, 712; Malcolm *vs.* Rogers, 5 Cow., 188; Newburg Turnpike Co. *vs.* Miller, 5 J. C. R., 113; Justices of Clark County Court *vs.* The P. & W. & K. R. T. Co., 11 B. Monroe, 143; Minner et. al. *vs.* The Merchants' Bank, 1 Peters, 64; Com. *vs.* Johnson & Binney, 275; Virginia *vs.* The Justices, 2 Virg. cases, 9; Ohio ex. rel. *vs.* The Governor, 5 St. R., 53; Cory *vs.* The City Counsel of Lyons, 17 Iowa, 1.

The conclusion to be deduced from the authorities is, that where power is given to public officers, in the language of the act before us, or in equivalent language—whenever the public interest or individual rights call for its exercise—the language used, though permissive in form, is in fact peremptory. What they are empowered to do for a third person the law requires shall be done. The power is given not for their benefit, but for his. It is placed with the depository to meet the demands of right, and to prevent a failure of justice. It is given as a remedy to those entitled to invoke its aid, and who would otherwise be remediless.

In all such cases it is held that the intent of the Legislature, which is the best, was not to devolve a mere discretion, but to impose "a positive and absolute duty."

The line which separates this class of cases from those which involve the exercise of a discretion, judicial in its nature, which Courts cannot control, is too obvious to require remark. This case clearly does not fall within the latter category. (The People *vs.* Supreme Court, 5 Wend., 125; The People *vs.* Supreme Court, 10 Wend., 289; 7 Cow., 393; 19 John., 260.)

The Circuit Court properly awarded a peremptory suit of *mandamus*. We find no error in the record.

The judgment below is affirmed.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 5.

Before Judge Peckham.

WHEN A WOMAN CAN BE ARRESTED—SALE OF DOMESTIC FOR FOREIGN WINES.

Francis Boucher and Harrison Hoyt vs. Fanny Florence and George Hill.—Some of the principles involved in this case are of interest to the public. A short time ago the plaintiffs above named sold to defendant Florence, through her agent Hill, twenty-five baskets of wine at the rate of $15 per basket—total amount, $375. The plaintiffs understood it was a cash sale, and the carman who took the goods to defendant's place had the bill, and was instructed to collect the amount. When the carman arrived at the house with the wine, the defendant Florence was not on hand to pay, but owing to representations made by persons in charge, the carman decided to leave the goods. The understanding was that the wine was to be paid for in a few days. Payment not having been made according to this understanding, the plaintiffs, who are wine merchants of this City, employed counsel, and it was finally determined to commence an action in replevin to regain possession of the wine. The Sheriff went to the house of Fanny Florence with the proper process in the suit in replevin, but the wine could not be found, and the officer was told that while some person in the interest of the plaintiffs was absent in company with the defendant Florence, the wine had been taken away. The wine merchants were then advised by their counsel that they were without remedy unless they could make out such a case as would warrant the issuing of an order of arrest for the woman Fanny Florence. The latter, it seems, keeps a private house, more or less public. Several affidavits were obtained by plaintiffs in which were fully set forth the manner in which the wine was purchased, and the way in which it disappeared when the Deputy Sheriff went to seize it in the replevin suit. An order of arrest for Fanny Florence was then granted by a Judge of the Supreme Court, on affidavits which tend to show that Hill was simply her agent, and that her purpose was not only to cheat the plaintiffs out of the value of their California wines, but the United States Government out of the duties imposed.

A motion was made to discharge the order of arrest. On the return day a default was taken, but yesterday, after some preliminary objections, raised by counsel, had been disposed of, the Court directed that the argument on the merits should proceed.

Counsel for defendants insisted that, according to the provisions of the Code, "a woman cannot be arrested except for a willful injury to person, property or character." This, he said, is the language of the Code as it is in force now. But there was another objection still more fatal to plaintiff's holding this order of arrest. The wine in question is contraband. Though of American production, it had been sold as foreign wine. Counsel here read from the Internal Revenue Law of July 13, 1866, as follows:

"That on all wines, liquors or compounds known or denominated as wine, made in imitation of sparkling wine or champagne, and put up in bottles in imitation of any imported wine, or with the pretence of being imported wine, or wine of foreign growth or manufacture, there shall be levied a tax of $6 per dozen bottles, each bottle containing more than one pint," &c..

Counsel said the fact that the defendant Florence had bought this wine with the understanding that it was of foreign manufacture, that it had on the corks and the tops of the bottles, the stamp of the foreign manufacturer, but did not have on the sides of the bottles the appropriate Revenue stamp, as provided by the law above quoted, and which should appear whenever the wines, as in this instance, are alleged to be imported from Europe; this was sufficient to dismiss the order of arrest.

Counsel in behalf of the plaintiffs insisted that as to the latter point, his clients were manufacturers of California wines, and not importers; that the defendant Hill came to their store, representing himself as the agent or copartner of Fanny Florence; he wanted to buy for cash 25 baskets of wine. The price was $15 per basket. He wanted it of foreign manufacture. Plaintiffs told him that they had no foreign wines; their manufacture was entirely domestic—they made them in California. When Hill made the proposition to them he said he wanted something that looked like foreign wine. Could they not put in their bottles foreign wine—put in Heidsick corks and caps to the bottles? If they could do that it would look like foreign champagne—and that was the great point to be gained. Foreign wine was what they wanted. If the brand was foreign, that would answer every purpose. The plaintiffs did put up the wine in bottles as stated, but they never pretended, said counsel, that it was imported wine—it was domestic wine, made in California.

The counsel for the defendants urged at great length the point that a woman could not be arrested in such a case as this. It was not a case in which wilful injury to person, property or character was involved.

The Judge had doubts on some of the points of law which were raised, and hence he reserved his decision.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 5.

Before Judge Peckham.

ACTION FOR INDECENT ASSAULT.

M. Augusta Barlow vs. Ward E. Robinson.—The plaintiff in this action is a woman pretty well known in certain circles in this City. She is about fifty years of age. She has commenced an action against the defendant to recover the sum of $5,000 for an indecent assault. The defendant in his answer sets up the previous bad character of plaintiff, in addition to the general denial in an answer. The answer sets forth that she is notoriously bad, having been guilty of some things in relation to her daughter, which are in law a sufficient defence, if proved, to defeat her action. The motion was to strike out this portion of the defence. The Court denied the motion, mainly on the ground, that if proved on the trial, this matter might mitigate the damages.

For plaintiff Messrs. White and Soule; for defendant Mr. Porter.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 5.

By Judge Barbour.

Quail *vs.* Bradley; motion granted on terms (see opinion with clerk). Ford *vs.* Belmont; motion to set aside case with exceptions denied with costs. (Opinion.) Wheeler *vs.* Garcia; motion for new trial denied. Graham *vs.* Pinckney; motion to set aside judgment and for leave to plead infancy denied, with costs. The Mayor, &c. *vs.* Bamberger; judgment in contempt; defendant fined $250. Standinger *vs.* Standinger; injunction dissolved. Angeline Brown *vs.* Benj. E. Brown; judgment of divorce granted.

By Judge Jones.

Van N. De Rost *vs.* New-York and Havre Steamship Co.; see motion with clerk. Goodrich *vs.* New-York Equitable Insurance Company; motion granted.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—JULY 5.

No Judge will be in attendance at Chambers on Saturdays during the months of July, August and September.

If a motion be noticed for any of those days it must stand over until the following Monday.

By order of the Court.

NAT. JARVIS, Jr., Clerk.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

Immediately after the opening of the Court yesterday morning, Judge RUSSEL sentenced the following-named prisoners, who were convicted during the present week, viz.:

Catherine Jenkins, grand larceny, State Prison three years.

Wm. L. Wood, false pretences, State Prison four years.

Henry Wheeler, attempt at burglary, second degree, State Prison two years.

Charles Dyan, attempt at burglary, second degree, State Prison two years.

Wm. Clark, attempt at burglary, second degree, State Prison three years.

Wm. H. Braden, petty larceny, Penitentiary six months and fined $100.

Some dissatisfaction was expressed by those familiar with the history of Wheeler, Dyan and Clark, above named, with the very mild sentence passed upon them. Although belonging to a gang of desperadoes who defied the Police, and used bricks, knives and revolvers when the latter attempted to arrest them in the commission of a daylight burglary, they were allowed to put in a plea of guilty of an attempt at burglary in the second degree, and then let off with a short term each.

TRIALS YESTERDAY.

Six prisoners were arraigned yesterday for trial. Two were sentenced to the State Prison; three discharged under suspended judgment, and one acquitted.

SENTENCED.

Wm. O'Brien, indicted for stealing a horse and wagon, valued at $800, the property of Mr. Joseph C. Kauth, of No. 54 Bowery, on the 1st inst., pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny. The prisoner was seen driving up one of the avenues on the day referred to by a Mr. Forms, a merchant at No. 49 Cliff-street, who at once recognized the horse and wagon as the property of his friend. He thereupon caused the arrest of the driver, who explained that he had only intended to take a ride and then return he horse and wagon. Sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

James Cassidy, a coachman, was charged with having purchased, with guilty knowledge, a lap-robe and blanket, worth $25, from a dishonest stableman in the employ of Dr. Lewis A. Sayre, of No. 285 Fifth-avenue. The prisoner pleaded guilty and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

SENTENCE SUSPENDED.

Edward Cantl'n and John Anderson, boys aged respectively 14 and 16 years, were placed at the bar for trial on a charge of burglary committed by them on the 3d ult. The evidence was clear against them and they pleaded guilty, notwithstanding which they were discharged under suspended sentence. An indorsement on the papers shows that they have been before Recorder Hackett on a similar charge, and, being conditionally liberated, afterward abused the clemency extended to them. It is probable that if the Recorder gets hold of them again he will visit them with the severe punishment which they so richly deserve.

Annie Smith, a widowed woman of respectable appearance pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, in having stolen a number of articles of clothing valued at $42, from a neighbor named Mary Finley of No. 4 Dover-street, on the 28th ult. The prisoner had hitherto borne an irreproachable character, and, as it seemed was led to commit the crime in order to be able to obtain food for herself and children. In view of these circumstances the Judge leniently suspended sentence, and discharged the woman.

ACQUITTED.

Anna Moran was accused of having robbed Wm. Harman of No. 96 Greenwich-street, of a pocket-book containing $126, while the pair were occupying a "box" in an alleged disreputable saloon, in the lower part of the City, about a week since. The complainant admitted that he had been "traveling around a little" before he met Anna, and the jury believing it probable that he had lost the property prior to visiting the saloon in question, acquitted the prisoner, and she was accordingly discharged.

Mr. Robert C. Hutchings appeared for the people.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 5, 1867.

$1,600 U. S. 6s. 5-20s, C. '62	108	100 Boston W. P.	23⅝
5,000 U. S. 5-20s, C. '65 new iss	106⅞	200 N. Y. Central	105⅜
12,800 do	107	350 do ..s10	105⅜
500 do	107⅛	100 do ..2d call s30	105⅜
55,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	111⅛	90 do	105¼
100,000 do	111⅛	40 do	106
36,000 do	111¼	50 Erie Railroad	68⅜
25,000 do	111⅛	100 do	68½
100,000 U. S. 5-20s, C. '67 New Issue	107	200 do	68
10,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '65	108¾	100 do ..s.0	68
25,000 do	108⅞	100 do ..b30	68⅝
50,000 Tr. Notes 7 3-10s, First Ser	107	500 do	68⅜
1,500 N. Y. St. 6s. '73	100	100 do ..2d call	68¾
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s. x-c	65¾	100 do	68⅛
15,000 do	65½	300 Hud. R. R.	110
1,000 do	65⅛	100 do ..2d call	110⅛
33,000 Tenn. 6s. New	63⅛	100 Reading R.	109¾
6,000 N. Car. 6s. ..new	53⅛	1300 do	109⅝
2,000 N. Car. St. 6s. E. C.	53½	100 do ..2d call	109⅛
1,000 Missouri 6s	95⅞	400 M. S. & N. I.	80⅜
3,000 do	95¾	1,000 do	80½
5,000 O. & M. Cer	27	200 do	80¾
65,000 do	27⅛	100 do	80⅝
100,000 do	27¼	200 Ill. Cen. R.	122
50,000 do ..b10	27⅛	200 Clev. & Pitts.	86⅝
5,000 do	27⅜	100 do	86¾
10,000 Mich. So. S.F.B.	98	20 Chi. & N. W.	45⅜
5,000 Chi. & Alt. 1st M	98	900 do	45¾
9,000 Ch. R. I. & P. 7s	98	200 do	45⅜
1,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	102	200 do ..b30	45⅝
10 Bk. of Com	115	100 do ..2d call	46⅛
		100 do	46
32 Continental Bank	102	550 Chic. & N. W. Prf.	67¾
10 Fourth N. Bank	105	900 do	67⅞
260 Adams Express	68	50 do	67
77 Am. Ex. Co	65	100 do ..2d call	67¾
200 Mer. U. Ex. 30 ⅌ cent. paid	19	100 do	67⅜
		200 do	67⅝
10 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	154	500 Clev. & Tol. R.	122
600 Wilkesbarre Coal	37	100 Chic. & R. I.	97⅜
100 West. U. Tel	45¾	800 do	97⅜
100 do	45⅞	500 do ..2d call	97⅝
100 do ..2d call	46⅛	100 Mil. & St. P. R. ..b30	42
138 do	45¾	100 do	42
200 Quick. Min. Co	32	1200 Mil. & St. P. Pr	63
100 Mar. Pref	24⅝	100 do ..2d call	63⅜
300 Atlantic Mail	107⅝	100 do	64
100 Pacific Mail	141⅜	100 Tol., W. & W	48⅜
200 do ..b30	141⅛	100 do	48⅜
100 do	141⅝	300 Pitts. F. W. & C. R.	101
100 do ..2d call	141⅞	300 do	101⅛
3,000 N. Y. St. 7s, Bounty Loan ..C.	105	100 Cum. Coal Pr	37
13,000 Tenn. 6s ..new	63⅛	200 do	37⅛
100 Quick. Min. Co	32	100 West. U. Tel	46
100 M. So. & N. I.	81⅝	100 do	45⅞

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s. '81 C.	109⅝	1050 Erie R	68
1,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, '64 C.	108⅝	800 do	68⅛
40,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '65	105⅞	200 Hudson R	110
5,000 U. S. 5s. 10-40 C.	102⅜	100 do	109⅞
3,000 do	102⅜	100 do ..b30	110⅛
4,000 Tr. Not., 7 3-10s, First Ser	107⅛	400 M. S. & N. I.	81⅛
		200 Chi. & N. W.	45⅜
		100 do	45⅝
2,500 do ..Sec. Ser	107	600 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	67⅜
47,000 N. Car. 6s ..x-c	54	500 Cleve. & Tol.	121⅜
70,000 Ohio & M. C.	27⅜	500 Chic. & R. I.	97
400 West. U. Tel	45⅝	100 do ..b15	97⅜
12 do	45⅝	200 do	97⅛
100 Quick. Min. Co	32	100 Mil. & St. P. Pr	64
100 At. Mail	107⅛	200 Tol., W. & W	48⅜
100 Mar. Pref	24⅝	100 do	49
500 Pac. Mail SS. Co	141¾	100 do	49⅛
100 Bos. Water P	23⅝	100 do	49⅜
500 N. Y. Cen. R.	105⅝	245 P., F. W. & C.	100⅝
100 Alt. & T. H.	51		

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000 O. & M. C.	26⅞	100 Pac. Mail SS. Co.	141⅛
100 Adams Ex. Co	68⅛	100 Tol., W. & W. ..c	47⅜
600 Mar. Min. Pref	25	100 Mil. & St. P. Pr.	62
800 do ..b3	25	300 M. S. & N. I.	80⅛
100 do	24⅞	400 do	80⅛
200 West. U. Tel	45⅞	100 do ..b10	80⅜
100 do ..b3	45⅞	100 do ..c	80⅛
100 do	45⅝	100 do	80⅜
100 do ..c	45⅝	100 do ..b15	80⅝
200 N. Y. Cen	105⅞	800 do	80⅞
100 do ..c	105⅝	100 Ill. Cen	121⅞
300 do ..b3	105⅞	800 Chic. R. I. & P.	97⅛
1600 Erie R. ..b3	68⅜	200 do ..b3	97⅜
400 do ..c	68⅛	200 do ..b10	97⅛
200 do ..b10	68⅝	200 do ..c	97⅛
900 do	68⅜	600 Chi. & N. W.	45⅜
600 do ..b3	68⅝	1300 do	45⅝
500 do	68⅛	600 do	45⅜
600 Reading R.	109⅞	300 do ..c	45⅝
800 do	109⅞	200 do ..b3	45⅞
600 do ..c	109⅝	300 C. & N. W. Pr	67⅛
500 do ..b3	109⅞	100 P. F. W. & C. ex. div	100⅝
500 do ..b3	109⅞		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$30,000 O. & M. C.	27⅛	100 Mil. & St. P.	42⅛
20,000 do	27⅛	100 do ..c	42⅛
100 Boston W. P.	23⅛	800 Mil. & St. P. Pr	64
30 Am. Ex Co	65	100 do ..b10	64
100 Mer. Un. Ex	20	200 do	63⅝
100 do	21	600 M. So. & N. I.	81⅛
100 Quicksilver	32	200 do ..s15	81⅝
100 do	31⅞	300 do ..c	81⅛
100 Pacific Mail	141	900 do	81⅛
300 Atlantic Mail	108	800 do ..b3	81⅜
1100 West. U. Tel	46	1300 do	81⅝
100 do ..b5	46	400 Clev. & Pitts	86⅝
600 N. Y. Cen	105⅞	800 Chi. R. I. & P.	97
50 do	105⅜	100 do ..s10	97
800 Erie R.	68⅜	300 Chic & N. W.	45⅛
2200 do	68⅛	600 do	45⅜
200 do ..b10	68⅝	200 do ..b10	45⅝
200 do ..s3	68⅝	500 do	45⅜
800 do	68⅛	800 do ..b3	45⅜
200 Hud. Riv. R.	110	300 do	45⅝
1800 Reading R.	109⅞	600 Chic. & N. W. Pr	67⅜
500 do	109⅝	200 do ..b15	67⅝
400 do ..b30	110	300 do	67⅝
400 do ..b3	109⅞	100 P., F. W. & C. ex dv	101

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

200 Canton Co	47	100 Mil. & St. Paul	44⅜
200 Quicksilver	32	100 do	44⅛
100 Pacific Mail	140⅞	100 Mich. S. & N. I.	81⅝
300 do	141	600 do	81⅛
100 do ..s30	141	200 Cleve. & Pitts	86⅝
200 West. U. Tel	45⅝	100 do	86⅜
200 N. Y. Cen	105⅝	800 C. R. I. & P.	96⅝
300 Erie R.	68⅜	100 do ..s15	96⅝
100 Hud. Riv. R.	110	100 do ..b5	96⅝
400 Reading R.	109⅞	300 Chic. & N. W.	45⅝
300 do ..b10	110	100 do ..b10	45⅝
200 Tol., W. & W.	49	200 do	45⅝
300 do	49⅛	100 Chi. & N. W. Pr	67⅛
100 do ..b30	49⅛	100 do	67⅜
100 do	49⅜	500 do	67⅝
100 Mil. & St. P. Pf. ..b30	64⅝	100 do	67
800 do	64⅝	200 do	67⅜
100 do ..b10	64⅝		

FRIDAY, July 5—P. M.

Business on the Stock Exchange and in the Gold Room was renewed with considerable spirit this morning after the Independence Holiday. The Gold market was firmer than on Wednesday, and further advanced ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent., with sales at 139@139⅛@139¼ ⅌ cent. through the forenoon. The cash Gold is not over-abundant, and the *Bulls* in the Gold Room speculation are said to have made the opposite party unusually *short*, by their steady purchases of late, and are now using this advantage pending the extra session of Congress, and the firmness in the Foreign Exchanges. The latter are quoted for Saturday's mail at 110⅛@110¼ for standard 60 day Bills on London, and about $900,000 in Gold coin has been engaged for the various steamers sailing to-morrow. The California steamer is quarantined with $8.7,000 Gold and Silver bars and coin, which will probably not be landed in season for Saturday's opportunity for Europe.

The Public Funds (Gold-bearing) advanced even more decidedly than Gold itself, and there was much eagerness to buy all descriptions. The Consolidated 5-20s of 1865-67 advanced to 107@107¼ ex-July coupon; the 1862s to 111¼; the May and November 1864-65s to 108¼@108⅜ ⅌ cent., and the 10-40 years 5 ⅌ cents. to 102¼ ⅌ cent. The 7.30 Currency Loans rose to 107@107¼ and accrued interest.

The Railway market was active; the demand was large and free, and the early sales were at an advance on the closing figures before the holiday. The special excitement was on Michigan Southern, which at one moment rose from 80½ to 82¼ ⅌ cent., subsequently returning to about 81½ ⅌ cent. The impression in regard to the Stock is that the Road is to fall into line with the Vanderbilt-Stone interest in Cleveland and Toledo, and Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Lake Shore Roads; but whether by an early assignation of the Keep-Lockwood party now in control, as in the case of the New-York Central, or in due course at the next election, we are not able, at present, to say. The question, however, seems to be reduced to one of a very short time. The competing *Bull* parties in Erie are said to be playing off against each other. The stock has gone up much faster than Mr. DREW and his friends expected, or were prepared for, but the second party in the stock show so much strength that any attempt to repress the advance in the present temper of the market falls short of the desired object. The Northwest Stocks also manifest a strong upward movement—the Preferred taking the lead to-day, though both classes in large demand. Rock Island, New-York Central, Reading and Fort Wayne were well supported, and in Wabash and St. Paul Preferred there was a further advance. In the Miscellaneous Stocks, Pacific Mail was firm, Western Union Telegraph steady, and Mariposa Preferred upward.

At 5 o'clock P. M. the following general quotations were made, after a large business through the day, and a free and rising speculation. The Public Funds and the Gold Room were less excited at the close of the day than through the forenoon:

	Wed.	Fri.		Wed.	Fri.
U. S. 10-40s	101⅝	102⅛	Northwest	46	45⅜
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	110⅝	111⅛	N. West Pref	66⅝	67⅛
U. S. Con. 5-20s	106⅝	108⅛	Rock Island	97⅜	96⅝
N. Y. Central	105	105⅜	Fort Wayne	100⅝	100⅝
Erie	68	67⅝	Pacific Mail	141⅜	140⅝
Hudson	110	110	Quicksilver	32⅝	32
Reading	109⅝	109⅝	W. U. Telegraph	45⅝	45⅝
Mich. Southern	79⅝	81⅛	Adams Express	68	68
Illinois Central	121⅜	121⅜	Ohio Certificates	27	27⅛
Pittsburgh	86⅛	86⅝	American Gold	138⅝	138⅝
Tenn. 6s, new	63⅝	63⅝	Bills on London	110⅛	110⅛

There is nothing new to report in the Money market; the rates to the Brokers continue steady at 5@6 ⅌ cent., and the demand only moderate to-day, notwithstanding the increased speculative movement on the Stock Exchange.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States—the market upward and quite excited:

6 ⅌ cent., reg. 1881	109⅝	5-20 cou., 1865, new issue	107⅛
500 & 1,000, '81	109⅝	5-20, 1867	107
5 20, reg., 1862	107⅝	10-40 reg.	101⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000	111⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000	102⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	108⅝	7 3-10 1st series	107
5-20 registered, 1865	108	7 3-10 2d series	107
5-20 reg., 1865, new iss	107⅛	7 3-10 3d series	107

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. reg. B'y loan	104⅝	Michigan 7 ⅌ c., 1869	97
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1872	99	Michigan 7 ⅌ c., 1878	97
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1873	99	Mich. 7 ⅌ c. War l'n	97
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1874	99⅛	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c., ex c.	65⅝
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1875	99⅛	Tennessee 6s. new bds.	63⅝
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1877	99⅛	Virginia 6s, x-o	49
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1870	99	Georgia 7s new bonds	84
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	99	North Carolina 6s	66
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1862	99	N. C. 6s, ex coupons	53⅜
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	99	N. C. 6s, new bonds	54⅛
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	99	Missouri 6s	95⅛
Illinois coupon 6s, 1877	99	Missouri Pac. R. iss	95⅛
Illinois coupon 6s, 1879	99	California 7s	118⅝
Illinois War loan	99	Connecticut 6s	97
Indiana 5s	90	Rhode Island 6s	96

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	120	Bank of North Am'a	103
Manhattan	135	Metropolitan	126⅜
Merchants'	114	Continental	102
Mechanics'	118	Impt'rs. & Traders'	113
Commerce	114	Park	138
Broadway	225	Central National	107
Ocean	101	Fourth National	105
American Exchange	115	Tenth National	103
Chatham	140	Oriental	135
Bank of the Repub.	116		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	95	Chic. & N. West. 1st M.	85
N. Y. Cen. 6s. r. es	90	Con. 7 ⅌ cent. conv	77⅜
N. Y. Cen. 6s. sub	90	Lack & W. Bds	95
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1876	104	Del. Lack. & W. 1st M.	96⅜
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	107	Del. Lack. & W. 2d M.	97
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 65-76	107	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd	92
Erie 1st mort., 1876	101	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds.	68
Erie 7s, 2d mort. 1879	102	Tol. W. & W'n. S. F.	80
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	90	Gt. Western 1st M.. '88	80
Erie 7s. 5th mort., 1888	86	Gt. Western. 2d M. '93	72
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	89	Gal. & Chic., Ext	97
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M.. 1869	103⅛	Gal. & Chic. 2d M	97
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M.. s. f., '85	101⅜	Chi. & R. I. 1st M	102⅛
Mich. Cen. 8 p.c. 69-72	107	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	99⅛
Mich. C. n. 1st M. 8s. '82	110	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	102⅛
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st M.	108	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	101
N. Ind. Goshen Line, 68	99⅛	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	84
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F'd 7 ⅌ c.	98	Chi. & A., 1st mort	98⅛
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c. 1875	113	Chi. & Alton Income	90
Alton & T. H. 1st M	90	Atlan'c & G. W. 1st M.	61
Alton & T. H. 2d. pfd	84	Mil. & St Paul 1st M	84
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	78	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	81
Chi. & N. W. S. F	93	Chi. & Mil. 1st M	88
Chi. & N. W. Ex'n B	82	Chi. & R. I. Consd. Iss.	89⅛

The Ocean National Bank and the Third National have each declared a 5 ⅌ cent. half yearly dividend. The United States Trust Company, 5 ⅌ cent. half yearly.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending June 19 gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,120,090	Increase	£2,949
Public deposits	10,500,391	Increase	696,342
Other deposits	16,987,972	Decrease	184,751
Government securities	12,886,314	No change.	
Other securities	18,516,348	Decrease	133,753
Notes unemployed	13,011,200	Increase	597,275

The amount of notes in circulation is £22,699,670, being a decrease of £63,060; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £21,882,770, showing an increase of £552,370 when compared with the preceding return.

The attention of parties interested in the investment of Money in first-class City securities is directed to the advertisement of Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co., offering at private sale the various Stocks of the City of Brooklyn.

It is now reported from Liverpool that the bankrupt estate of FRAZER, TRENHOLM & Co., will wind up badly. The creditors holding their acceptances without the security of the Cotton against which they were supposed to have been drawn, will scarcely receive 50 cents on the dollar of their claims, which amount to $2,555,000 against the Liverpool house. The secured claims are stated at $3,535,000.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts for Customs, $260,000; Gold Notes, $272,000; total receipts, $1,536,004 03; total payments, $1,621,967 21; balance, $136,949,284 73.

The Merchants' Insurance Company of this City have made their regular semi-annual dividend of 10 ⅌ cent., payable on demand, and show a largely increased surplus.

The week's imports at this port of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $1,146,464. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	395	$165,726	866	$426,710	306	$133,863
Man. of Cotton	526	155,205	152	43,902	162	50,576
Man. of Silk	129	149,666	47	50,637	104	100,442
Man. of Flax	343	79,162	217	37,874	304	58,886
Miscellaneous	148	36,673	3	696	271	14,999
Total	1,541	$586,372	1,285	$560,092	1,147	$358,756
		560,092				586,372
Total entered		$1,146,464	Total marketed			$945,128

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
(Formerly officers of the Park Bank,)
30 Wall Street, N. Y.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

BROOKLYN CITY LOANS.
These include Park, Water and other Improvemetn Six and Seven per Cent. Bonds. For sale by
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Wall and Nassau sts.

BROOKLYN CITY LOANS.
Park Loan, 7 per cent.; Water Loan, 6 per cent., and other Brooklyn Loans and Temporary Certificates of Debt. For sale by JAY COOKE & CO.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 5, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 26 bbls. Ashes, 5,650 bbls. and 12,517 bags Flour, 200 bbls. and 425 bags Corn Meal, 15,467 bushels Wheat, 154,290 bushels Corn, 80,399 bushels Oats, 87 pkgs. Lard, and 359 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in light supply and fair request at $8 75 for Pots, and $13 (nominally) for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been quiet at former rates.

CANDLES—Have been dull, but quoted steady.

COFFEE—Has been held firmly, but has been lightly dealt in. We quote: Java at 24c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 17c.@18c.; Rio, 14½c.@19½c.; St. Domingo, 15½c.@16c., in gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Is depressed and tending downward. The demand is very moderate. Middling grades closed at 26c.@27½c. ⅌ lb., on sales and resales of 1,300 bales, against receipts of 1,362 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	7,835
Receipts last week	6,760
Receipts preceeding week	8,648
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	378,405
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	606,967
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1	316,825
Exports since Sept. 1	435,298
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	84,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,816,500
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	1,456,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	213,000

EGGS—Have been unusually plenty, and have been only moderately inquired for at drooping rates, including Jersey, Extra brands, 21c.; State and Pennsylvania, 19c.@20½c.; Ordinary Western, 14c.@17c.; Western, by Express, 17c.@19c.; Canada, 17c.@19c, ⅌ dozen.

FISH—A moderate business has been transacted in the principal kinds at uniform prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair demand to-day, and fresh ground has been steady in prices, while old stock has been heavy and decidedly lower, with some export inquiry for it at the reduced figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 11,350 bbls., including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $6 15@$8; very poor to good Extra State at $7 90@$9 70; good to choice do. do. at $9 75@$10 75; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $9 40@$10 60 ⅌ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 15	@$8 00
Extra State	7 90	@10 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 10	@13 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	9 40	@10 60
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 65	@13 50
Extra Genesee	10 75	@13 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 50	@17 00

Southern Flour has been in slack demand and heavy; sales have been reported of 285 bbls., at $9@$11 for ordinary to fair extra, and $11@$16 50 for fair to choice extra do. ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour continues quiet at $10 25@$14 for extra ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is in moderate request, at from $6@$8 65 for inferior to very choice ⅌ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair demand, at $5 70@$5 75 for Jersey; $5 50 for City, $5 75 for Baltimore, and $5 95@$6 for Fairfax, and $6 15 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales 700 bbls. Of California and Oregon Flour sales were reported of 1,350 bbls. and sacks, at $11@$14 ⅌ bbl. of 196 lbs.

FRUIT.—Strawberries are in good demand and bring better prices. Our quotations are for sound qualities. We quote: Apples, new, ⅌ bbl., $4@$4 50; Strawberries, ⅌ quart box, 20c.@30c.; Strawberries, ⅌ pint basket, 5c.@10c.; Cherries, Red, ⅌ lb. 20c.@25c.; Cherries, White, ⅌ lb. 18c.@22c. Dried Apples are very dull, and have declined heavily; sales are very light at the reduction, and prices may be considered entirely nominal. Apples, State, 6c.@7c.; Apples, Western, 4c.@5c.; Apples, Southern, 3c.@3½c.; Peaches, new Southern, 40c.@41c.; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 7½c.@8½c.; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 7c.@8½c.; Cherries, new, pitted, 40c.@45c.; Blackberries, 12c.; Raspberries, 48c.@50c.; Plums, 33c.@34c. ⅌ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very quiet and much depressed to-day. Sales have been confined to small lots, including red Southern (Winter) at $2 35; good No. 2 Spring at $2 15, and White California at $2 82 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been in rather more general request, but at a slight reduction in prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 101,000 bushels at $1 08@$1 09 for poor to very handsome new Mixed Western; 88c.@$1 02 for unsound and damp, and $1 07@$1 14 for White and Yellow Western and Southern, ⅌ bushel. Rye is in more demand at $1 25@$1 35 for Western, $1 40 for Canada, and $1 50 for State, ⅌ bushel; sales, 11,500 bushels. Barley is altogether nominal. Barley Malt continues neglected. Oats are in fair request, including New Western at from 69½c.@85c. for the whole range; State at 85c.@86c.; Southern at 85½c.@86c. ⅌ bushel; sales 76,000 bushels. Beans continue scarce, and good prices are obtained for choice. We quote: Beans, Marrows, hand-picked, $3 85@$4; Beans, Mediums, hand-picked, $3 85@$4; Beans, Kidneys, hand-picked, $3 85@$4 25; Prime Beans, mixed parcels, $2@$3; Peas, Canada, in bulk, $1 20@$1 25 ⅌ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is in moderate request at 90c.@$1. for shipping, poor to choice, and $1 20@$1 35 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw is quiet at 95c.@$1 20 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in limited demand, including New at 30c.@65c.; Old at 20c.@40c., and Foreign at 40c.@75c. ⅌ lb.

HIDES—Have been in demand and firmly held.

LEATHER—Sole has been rather less active, but quoted very firm and buoyant in price.

LUMBER—Has been in moderate demand and steady. The Albany *Argus* says:

The receipts during the last ten days have given us a fair assortment of stock; indeed, better than we have had at any time this season. Coarse lumber has arrived more free, the supplies of hemlock and spruce being up to the demand.

Trade through this district since our last report has been good; though this week, as is usual in anniversary week, it has been and will be rather slack.

The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals for the fourth week in June were:

Year.	Boards and Scantling—ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1866	8,755,800	2,173	....	422,600
1867	5,172,100	135	....	361,200

Of the lumber received that week 3,595,409 feet were by the Champlain Canal and 1,576,700 feet by the Erie Canal.

The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to July 1, were:

Year.	Boards and Scantling—ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1866	58,888,900	7,956	....	2,544,700
1867	63,119,200	3,475	....	1,263,100

Quotations have not undergone any material change since our last. Prices are, however, somewhat unsettled, and will so continue until the next harvest crowds the lumber on the lakes and canals.

Freights are unchanged. We quote: To New-York $1 50 ⅌ M, Bridgeport and New-Haven $1 75@$2, Norwich and Middletown $2 50, Hartford $3, Providence and Fall River $2 75, Philadelphia $3 50@$4 50, Baltimore and Washington $5, Richmond and Petersburgh $5 50.

METALS—Have been quiet since our last, at essentially unaltered rates.

MOLASSES—Continues dull and heavy, including Porto Rico at 50c.@70c.; Cuba at 35c.@56c.; English Island, 54c.@56c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in moderate demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 58c.@60c. ⅌ gallon; Crude do. at $4 75; Resin at $3 25@$8 50 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 50@$4 50; Pitch, $4@$4 12½ ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Are quiet to-day, including Crude Whale at 67c.@68c.; Bleached Whale, 75c.@78c.; Crude Sperm at $2@$2 05; Unbleached do. at $2 40@$2 50; Lard Oil at 90c.@$1 15; Red Oil at 55c.@65c.; Linseed Oil at $1 33@$1 39 for English and American, ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues in moderate request, and is buoyant at 15½c.@16½c. for Crude; 10c.@10½c. for do., in bulk; 24c.@29c. for ordinary to prime Refined in bond, and 37c.@40c. for Refined, free, ⅌ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—New Potatoes sell well; Old are dull and lower. We quote: New Potatoes—Bermudas $10@$11, Savannah $3@$5 50, Norfolk $6@$6 50 ⅌ bbl. Old Potatoes—Peach Blows $2 25@$2 50, Jackson Whites $2 25@$2 50, Prince Alberts $2 25@$2 50 ⅌ bbl. Onions, Bermudas, $4 ⅌ bbl; Turnips $1@$2 ⅌ 100 bunches; Cabbages $6@$8 ⅌ 100; Jersey Green Peas $2 25@$2 50 ⅌ bbl.; Tomatoes $2 50@$3 ⅌ bushel; String Beans $7 50@$8 ⅌ bbl.; Cucumbers $3@$10 ⅌ 100.

POULTRY AND GAME.—The market is well supplied with Poultry, and prices are again lower. Pigeons being the only game in market, sell well at higher rates. We quote: Live Poultry—Turkeys 18c.@20c., Fowls 16c.@18c. ⅌ lb.; Spring Chickens 63c.@$1 25, Geese $2@$2 50, Ducks $1@$1 50, ⅌ pair. Wild Pigeons, flight, $2@$2 50 ⅌ doz.; Wild Pigeons, stall fed, $3@$8 50 ⅌ doz.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate speculative demand at former prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,650 bbls., in lots, at $21 35@$21 50 for new Western Mess, closing at $21 43, cash and regular way; $20 25@$20 50 for one-year-old Mess, in small lots; $18 12@$18 50 for Prime, and $21@$21 12 for Prime Mess, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in more demand at 8¼c.@9½c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 12c.@13½c. for Hams, ⅌ lb.; sales 340 pkgs. Bacon is quiet at 12½c. for Short Clear and 12c.@12½c. for Long Rib, 12½c. for Long Clear, 11½c. for Short Rib, 10½c. for Cumberland Cut, ⅌ lb.; sales 218 boxes. Lard continues depressed and declining; sales have been reported since our last of 620 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11½c.@12½c., and small lots of choice kettle-rendered at 12⅝c.@12¾c. ⅌ lb. Beef is in moderate demand at $18@$24 for very poor to choice Plain Mess; $24@$28 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 145 bbls. Tierce Beef continues dull and nominal. Beef Hams continue very quiet at $38@$40 ⅌ bbl. Butter is in limited demand at 14c.@30c. for poor to choice State; 12c.@22c. for inferior to prime Western, ⅌ lb. Cheese is quiet and heavy at 7c.@15c. ⅌ lb. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD, in their special report for the WEEKLY TIMES, notice thus: "There is no material change to note in the market for Butter, nor any actual demand outside of local and coastwise wants, to effect any favorable alteration in the position of the market or its future prospects. A few parcels of fine Western Reserve have been taken speculatively for California, but no relief can be expected from that quarter with 10,000 firkins old crop Eastern pressing for sale on their markets, together with a superabundance of California made stock from their now large and well appointed dairies. Our Butter Market is now under the influence of the old dragooning process of last year. Stock is held back and the market fed with light quantities. Last season this policy resulted in serious disaster; and with a less outlet and larger make, this season, the prospect is not hopeful or encouraging. Fresh pail butters have been held back in Orange, Sussex and other sections in order to sustain the nominal quotation of 30c., until stock has so increased in bulk in the country as to force the holders to find a market. Receipts this day are very heavy, and the tendency to lower prices. The principal sales are actually 22c.@25c. The total receipts for the week ending this day are 10,778 packages. Fine Western butters are selling more freely in the absence of State. Our quotations are unchanged.

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Fresh Pail Butter, ⅌ lb.	.20	@30
State, Firkins, Yellow, ⅌ lb.	.26	@28
State, Firkins, Light Colored, ⅌ lb.	.20	@25
State, Half-firkin Tubs, Yellow, ⅌ lb.	.20	@26
State, Half-firkin Tubs, Light Colored, ⅌ lb.	.14	@18
State, Welsh Tubs, ⅌ lb.	.18	@24
Western, Firkins, Yellow, ⅌ lb.	.18	@22
Western, Tubs, Yellow, ⅌ lb.	.18	@21
Western, Ordinary, ⅌ lb.	.13	@16

The total receipts of Cheese for the week ending this day amount to the heavy sum of 49,825 boxes. It should, however, be noted, that the size of the Cheese is considerably reduced this year, in accordance with the requirements of exporters, which make a wide difference in comparing the actual quantity with the receipts of boxes last year. The market has ruled in favor of buyers during the week, and the great bulk of receipts have been sold at a loss from country rates. Buyers are exacting in quality, and Cheese imperfectly made or not fully up to the standard are rejected or receive a low classification, of which fact it will be well for managers of factories to take due notice. Our quotations will fairly cover the transactions for the week, at which rates the market is well cleared of desirable stock. The tendency will probably continue toward lower rates, until the point is reached at which our large make of Cheese can be consumed.

Factory Dairies, Extra, ⅌ lb.	14½@15
Factory Dairies, fair, ⅌ lb.	13 @14
Farm Dairies, Extra, ⅌ lb.	12 @13½
Farm Dairies, fair, ⅌ lb.	10 @12

RICE—Has been inactive at former quotations.

SKINS—Have been in very moderate demand within our previous range.

SPICES—Have been pretty firmly held, but have been quiet.

SOAP—Has been inactive since our last, including Castile at 18c.@18½c.; Colgate's Pale, 10c.; Laundry, 10½c., and Family, 10½c. ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in demand and steady; sales since our last 760 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 11½c.@13½c., and 204 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@13c., ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars are in good request and firmer at from 13c.@16⅞c. ⅌ lb. Messrs. Stuart now quote their refined Sugars thus: Best Crushed, 16⅞c.; Granulated, 16⅞c.; Ground, 16⅞c.; White, A, 16c., and yellow, C, 15½c. cash ⅌ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 42,000 lbs. at 12½c.@13½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 88,000 lbs. at 11½c.@11⅝c.; also 52,500 lbs. Grease at 8½c.@9½c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Have been quoted firm with a rather better inquiry.

TOBACCO—Has been less active; 105 hhds. Kentucky changed hands at 7c.@16c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales since our last 1,070 bbls., in bond, at 37c.@40c. ⅌ gallon.

WOOL—The demand has been unusually limited since our last, though buyers have had any existing advantage, especially on other than the best grades of domestic, which are in large stock, and not pressed for sale.

Prices Current in New-York for Domestic Wool.

	Cents per lb.
New-York, Michigan and Vermont.	
Choice Saxony fleece	57@60
Saxony fleece	
Full blood fleece	50@53
and ¾ blood fleece	
Native and ¼ fleece	46@48
Common fleece	
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	70@73
Saxony fleece	
Full blood fleece	55@60
¾ and ½ blood fleece	
Native and ¼ fleece	47@50
Common fleece	
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.	
Saxony fleece	50@54
Full blood fleece	
¾ and ½ blood fleece	44@48
Native and ¼ fleece	
Common fleece	
Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee.	
Washed fleeces	47@50
Unwashed fleeces	30@38
Southern unwashed fleece	26@35
Southern unwashed fleece, burry	16@20
Texas.	
Washed fleece	35@40
Unwashed fleece	22@32
Unwashed fleece, burry	14@20
California.	
Washed fleece	42@50
Unwashed fleece, fine	24@34
Unwashed fleece, medium	
Unwashed fleece, coarse	18@22
Unwashed burry, coarse	12@20
Pulled fine	38@42
Pulled medium	33@35
Pulled common	26@30
Pulled Wool.	
New-York City, extra	46@50
New-York City, super	40@43
New-York City, No. 1	32@33
New-York City, No. 2	13@16
Country, extra	50@60
Country, super	42@50
Country, No. 1	35@40
Country, No. 2	15@18
Lambs	36@43
Western limed pulled	30@35
Southern limed pulled	28@31
Tub Washed	46@50

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 450 bales Cotton, part at 7-32d. ⅌ lb.; 15,000 bushels Corn (reported by steamer) at 6d. ⅌ bushel; and 40 hhds. Tobacco at 25s. For London, 50,000 bushels Corn on private terms. For Glasgow, by steamer, 3,500 bbls. Flour, mainly at 2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; and 30,000 bushels Corn, mostly at 5d.@5½d. ⅌ bushel.

Sales of Real Estate—JULY 3.

Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. sold at Highland Station, N. Y.:

Hudson-av.—House and lot, 136x296	$6,800
Hudson-av.—1 lot cor. Garden-st., 50x150	375
Hudson-av.—1 lot cor. Garden-st., 136x260	900
Hudson-av.—1 lot cor. Cottage-place, 95x150	800
Hudson-av.—2 lots adjoining, 50x150, each	475
Hudson-av.—1 lot adjoining, 50x150	500
Hudson-av.—1 lot adjoining, 50x150	475
Hudson-av.—1 lot adjoining, 50x150	400
Hudson-av.—1 lot cor. Eagle-st., 151x200	1,300
Hudson-av.—1 lot cor. Eagle-st., 275x175	1,175
Hudson-av.—House and lot adjoining, 100x175	6,100
Hudson-av.—1 lot cor. Oxford-st., 150x200	1,225
Hudson-av.—2 lots cor. Oxford-st., each 70x170, each	685
Hudson-av.—1 lot cor. Oxford-st., 70x170	725
Ivy-lane—House and lot, 360x200	10,000
Ivy-lane—1 lot, 50x150	1,000
Orchard-st.—House and lot, 50x150	4,100
Hudson-av.—2 lots cor. Railroad-av., 50x150, each	610
Hudson-av.—1 lot adjoining, 50x150	575
Hudson-av.—2 lots adjoining, each 50x150, each	600
Hudson-av.—2 lots adjoining, each 50x150, each	600
Hudson-av.—2 lots adjoining, each 50x150, each	370
Hudson-av.—1 lot adjoining, 50x150	330
Railroad-av.—2 lots cor. Concord-st., each 50x150, each	300
Concord-st.—2 lots adjoining, 50x150, each	250
College-place—2 lots adjoining, 50x150, each	225
Railroad-av.—2 lots adjoining, 50x150, each	320
Railroad-av.—1 lot cor. Hudson-av., 50x150	1,000
Railroad-av.—2 lots adjoining, each 50x150, each	400
Hudson-av.—2 lots, 50x150, each	600
2 lots on Orchard-st., 50x150, each	500
Railroad-av.—3 lots, each 50x150, each	410
Railroad-av.—4 lots adjoining, each 50x150, each	340

FAMILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, July 5, 1867.

MEATS.

Business has been very tame in this line during the week. Supplies have been more liberal, and prices, in several instances, have been quoted more in favor of buyers, especially in the lower market, where the dealers have shown unusual eagerness to secure custom.

Retail Prices of Meats in New-York.

Beef, roasting pieces, ⅌ lb.	$ 25	@ 32
Beef, chuck-roast, ⅌ lb.	15	@ 23
Beef, round, ⅌ lb.	20	@ 25
Beef, rumps, ⅌ lb.	20	@ 25
Beef, porter-house steak, ⅌ lb.	28	@ 35
Beef, sirloin steak, ⅌ lb.	25	@ 30
Beef, coarse cuts, ⅌ lb.	12	@ 18
Beef, corned, ⅌ lb.	14	@ 22
Beef, smoked, ⅌ lb.	26	@ 30
Beef tongues, each	1 12	@1 50
Lamb, Spring, ⅌ lb.	18	@ 28
Mutton, hind-quarters, ⅌ lb.	15	@ 23
Mutton, fore-quarters, ⅌ lb.	10	@ 14
Mutton, chops, ⅌ lb.	25	@ 30
Mutton, legs, ⅌ lb.	24	@ 30
Pigs, roasting, each	2 00	@4 00
Pork, joints, ⅌ lb.	14	@ 16
Pork steaks, ⅌ lb.	15	@ 18
Pork, corned, ⅌ lb.	14	@ 16
Bacon, ⅌ lb.	16	@ 20
Hams, ⅌ lb.	16	@ 20
Shoulders, ⅌ lb.	14	@ 16
Veal, hind-quarters, ⅌ lb.	18	@ 25
Veal, fore-quarters, ⅌ lb.	10	@ 16
Veal cutlets, ⅌ lb.	28	@ 37
Veal, fillets, ⅌ lb.	30	@ 38
Veal, loins, ⅌ lb.	20	@ 28
Sausages, country made, ⅌ lb.	17	@ 20
Lard, ⅌ lb.	16	@ 20
Suet, ⅌ lb.	16	@ 18
Haslets, each	5	@ 10
Hearts, each	25	@ 50
Sweet Breads, ⅌ dozen	2 50	@4 00
Tripe, ⅌ lb.	8	@ 10

POULTRY AND GAME.

Dealers report a very slow trade in Poultry at drooping prices on supplies considerably in excess of the wants of purchasers. A fair inquiry prevails for wild Pigeons, in part for hotel use, at the ruling figures.

Retail Prices of Poultry and Game in New-York.

Chickens, ⅌ lb.	23	@ 28
Chickens, broiling, ⅌ pair	1 00	@1 75
Ducks, ⅌ lb.	30	@ 40
Geese, each	2 00	@3 00
Pigeons, squab, ⅌ pair	75	@1 00
Pigeons, Wild, ⅌ dozen	2 75	@4 00
Turkeys, ⅌ lb.	23	@ 28

FISH.

The demand has been moderate, and, with about the average supply and assortment for the season, prices are quoted remarkably steady. Choice Salmon are dearer.

Retail Prices of Fish in New-York.

Bass, ⅌ lb.	$ 10	@ 20
Bluefish, ⅌ lb.	10	@ 12
Clams, ⅌ doz.	35	@ 75
Cod, ⅌ lb.	10	@ 12
Codfish, steak, ⅌ lb.	10	@ 15
Cod, dried, ⅌ lb.	8	@ 10
Eels, ⅌ lb.	15	@ 20
Flounders, ⅌ lb.	6	@ 9
Haddock, ⅌ lb.	8	@ 10
Halibut, ⅌ lb.	15	@ 20
Halibut, smoked, ⅌ lb.	16	@ 20
Herrings, fresh, ⅌ lb.	6	@ 8
Herrings, smoked, ⅌ lb.	15	@ 20
King Fish, ⅌ lb.	18	@ 20
Lobsters, ⅌ lb.	8	@ 10
Mackerel, fresh, each	10	@ 15
Mackerel, Spanish, ⅌ lb.	50	@ 87
Mackerel, salt, each	10	@ 15
Mackerel, smoked, ⅌ lb.	15	@ 18
Oysters, ⅌ 100	75	@3 50
Oysters, pickled, ⅌ 100	2 00	@3 00
Porgies, ⅌ lb.	8	@ 10
Salmon, fresh, ⅌ lb.	25	@ 40
Salmon, smoked, ⅌ lb.	30	@ 35
Salmon, pickled, ⅌ lb.	23	@ 26
Shad, each	25	@ 65
Sheepshead	20	@ 30
Sounds and Tongues, ⅌ lb.	15	@ 18
Sturgeon, ⅌ lb.	10	@ 14
Trout, ⅌ lb.	50	@ 75
Weakfish, ⅌ lb.	12	@ 15

VEGETABLES.

New stock makes a splendid show in the market, and is in quite lively request at our quotations, which show a decline in most instances from previous rates. The new Potatoes now offering are of much improved quality. Old truck is very dull, and dealers, as well as buyers, avoid it as far as practicable.

Retail Prices of Vegetables in New-York.

Asparagus, ⅌ bunch	$ 20	@ 30
Beans, string, ⅌ half peck	35	@ 50
Beets, ⅌ dozen	50	@1 00
Cabbages, each	8	@ 15
Carrots, ⅌ dozen bunches	40	@ 50
Cauliflowers, each	35	@ 75
Cucumbers, each	3	@ 8
Garlic, ⅌ bunch	22	@ 25
Horse-Radish, ⅌ lb.	10	@ 12
Lettuce, ⅌ head	2	@ 5
Leeks, ⅌ bunch	8	@ 10
Mint, ⅌ bunch	1	@ 3
Onions, ⅌ peck	62½	@ 75
Onions, ⅌ quart	8	@ 12
Onions, ⅌ bunch	4	@ 7
Parsley, ⅌ bunch	4	@ 5
Peas, green, ⅌ half-peck	15	@ 20
Peas, shelled, ⅌ quart	20	@ 30
Peppers, ⅌ bunch	6	@ 10
Potatoes, ⅌ bbl.	3 00	@3 50
Potatoes, ⅌ peck	35	@ 50
Potatoes, Sweet, ⅌ peck	1 00	@1 25
Potatoes, new, ⅌ bbl	6 00	@9 00
Potatoes, new, ⅌ peck	40	@1 00
Radishes, ⅌ bunch	1	@ 2
Rhubarb, ⅌ bunch	6	@ 10
Sage and Thyme, ⅌ bunch	3	@ 5
Tomatoes, ⅌ quart	15	@ 25
Turnips, new, ⅌ bunch	6	@ 10
Water Cresses, ⅌ quart	10	@ 12

FRUIT.

In new domestic varieties a fair business has been transacted on a better supply of the leading kinds, save in the instance of Strawberries, the season for which is passing away, though there is still a goodly showing of them in the market. Some Raspberries are arriving; they will soon take the place of Strawberries. The receipts thus far have not been of very good quality. Peaches are coming in also.

Retail Prices of Fruit in New-York.

Almonds, ⅌ lb.	$ 40	@ 50
Apples, ⅌ half peck	50	@ 75
Bananas, ⅌ dozen	25	@1 25
Blackberries, ⅌ quart	12	@ 25
Cherries, ⅌ lb.	12	@ 25
Cocoanuts, each	8	@ 12
Cranberries, ⅌ quart	35	@ 40
Currants, new, ⅌ lb.	8	@ 12
Currants, Zante, ⅌ lb.	15	@ 20
Dates, ⅌ lb.	15	@ 30
Figs, ⅌ lb.	25	@ 35
Gooseberries, ⅌ quart	10	@ 20
Hazel Nuts, ⅌ quart	8	@ 10
Hickory Nuts, ⅌ quart	18	@ 25
Lemons, ⅌ doz.	15	@ 38
Melons, each	25	@ 75
Oranges, ⅌ doz.	10	@ 75
Peaches, ⅌ quart	35	@ 75
Pine Apples, each	10	@ 50
Raisins, ⅌ lb.	15	@ 25
Raspberries, ⅌ basket	15	@ 20
Strawberries, ⅌ quart	20	@ 35

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Of Butter, Cheese and Eggs an unusually full supply is available at, if anywise altered, easier prices. The demand is moderate.

Retail Prices in New-York.

Butter, good to choice new, ⅌ lb.	$ 30	@ 35
Butter, fair to good ⅌ lb.	25	@ 30
Butter, cooking, ⅌ lb.	15	@ 25
Cheese, ⅌ lb.	16	@ 25
Eggs, ⅌ doz.	22	@ 25
Honey, White Clover, ⅌ can	75	@1 00
Honey, White Clover, ⅌ bottle	30	@ 35
Honey, Comb, ⅌ lb.	40	@ 50

SUNDRIES.

Retail Prices in New-York.

Coal, ⅌ ton of 2,000 lbs.	$5 75	@ 7 50
Coffee, Green, ⅌ lb.	30	@ 45
Coffee, Roast, in bean, ⅌ lb.	36	@ 58
Coffee, Roast and Ground, ⅌ lb.	30	@ 52
Coffee, rye, chicory, &c. ⅌ lb.	10	@ 25
Flour, Extra Family ⅌ bbl.	14 00	@18 50
Flour, Family, ⅌ 25 lb. bags	2 25	@ 2 87
Meal, Corn, ⅌ 7 lb. bags	25	@ 30
Meal, Oat, ⅌ lb.	6	@ 8
Milk, ⅌ quart	8	@ 10
Molasses, ⅌ gallon	70	@ 1 25
Rice, ⅌ lb.	10	@ 13
Soap, by the box, ⅌ lb.	8½	@ 11½
Sugar, Brown and light, ⅌ lb.	12½	@ 15
Sugar, refined, ⅌ lb.	15½	@ 18½
Syrup, ⅌ gallon	1 00	@ 1 75
Teas, English Breakfast, ⅌ lb.	75	@ 1 25
Teas, Green, ⅌ lb.	90	@ 2 00
Teas, Mixed, ⅌ lb.	65	@ 1 10

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
14th-st. and Irving-place.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, IMPERIAL JAPANESE TROUP.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE BELLES OF SHANDON. Characters by Dan Bryant and company.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 1½ o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ATONEMENT, OR THE CHILD STEALER. Miss Lucille Western in three characters.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 1 o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, THREE FAST MEN, and ADOPTED CHILD and FAMILY JARS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS AFTERNOON, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, TO OBLIGE BENSON. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. Gomersal. THE ARABS IN THEIR WONDERFUL FEATS.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 8, THE SONS OF FREEDOM. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

BANVARD'S MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON at 3, PANORAMA OF THE MISSISSIPPI. EVENING at 8 o'clock, LE AUBERGISTE.

BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE,
No. 600 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GEORGIA MINSTRELS.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum	$10
The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year	$5
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Official List of Prizes Awarded at the Paris Exposition.

The official list of prizes awarded at the Paris Exposition, revised and corrected by Commissioner DERBY, is published in the WEEKLY TIMES for this week. Copies may be had at the counter in wrappers ready for mailing.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have advices to last evening by Ocean Telegraph.

All the Courts of Europe have adopted mourning for the death of MAXIMILIAN. The French Government has sent out an order to all the French Consuls in Mexico, suspending diplomatic relations with that country, and the British Government contemplates a similar step.

A Fenian leader, supposed to be General HALPIN, has been arrested in Cork.

A complimentary dinner was given to Mr. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON in Manchester yesterday.

CONGRESS.

On the assembling of the Senate yesterday, the committee appointed to wait on the President reported that he had no communication to make. Mr. EDMUNDS introduced a bill, which was laid on the table, construing the Reconstruction Act. It relates entirely to the subject of registration. Mr. ANTHONY offered a resolution declaring that the business of this session should be confined to removing the obstructions which have been, or are likely to be, placed in the way of the fair execution of the Acts of Reconstruction heretofore adopted by Congress, and giving to said acts the scope intended by Congress when the same were passed; and that further legislation at this session on the subject of reconstruction, or on other subjects, is inexpedient. A prolonged debate ensued on the resolution, during which Mr. SUMNER advocated a substitute providing for the transaction of general business. The substitute was lost by a vote of yeas 6, nays 26. During the debate it was said that our relations with the Indians were in such condition as to demand immediate legislation. The resolution of Mr. ANTHONY, however, ultimately prevailed—yeas 23, nays 9. The Senate then adjourned to Monday.

The Speaker of the House announced the Committee on Resolutions, and also presented a communication from the Governor of New-Mexico, stating that as there would be no election in the Territory until September, he had appointed JOHN S. WATTS as delegate to Congress. The action of the Governor was denounced as unprecedented, and the document was referred to the Committee on Elections. The committee appointed to confer with the President announced that he had no communication to make. Mr. PAINE asked that the rules be suspended, that he might introduce a vote of thanks to Gen. SHERIDAN for the able manner in which he had managed affairs in his military district. The motion prevailed by a vote of 110 to 18, and the resolution was read three times and passed. Messrs. GROVER, JONES and BECK, Representatives from Kentucky, presented a protest against the action taken by the House on Wednesday, which referred their credentials to the Committee on Elections, claiming that as no charges had been made against them, such action was unjust and unprecedented. A lengthy debate ensued, and the protest was finally referred to the Committee on Elections. A vote of thanks to Gen. SICKLES was passed by a vote of 111 yeas to 17 nays. Similar resolutions of thanks to Gens. POPE and SCHOFIELD were passed. Mr. SCHENCK moved to suspend the rules, to enable him to introduce a series of resolutions relative to Mexico, sympathizing with the Liberal Government, and congratulating it on the downfall of the imperial pretensions of MAXIMILIAN. The House refused to suspend the rules, and the resolutions were not presented. Mr. JULIAN introduced a supplemental reconstruction act, which declares the authority of the military commanders to be supreme in their districts, and authorizes them to remove for cause the present State officers. Mr. SCHENCK offered a burlesque resolution, tendering the thanks of Congress to Petroleum V. Nasby and Attorney-Gen. STANBERY, for their expositions of the views of the President on the subject of reconstruction. The House then adjourned to Monday.

GENERAL.

The Surratt trial was continued yesterday in the presence of a large number of spectators. The jury spent the Fourth at Gen. F. P. BLAIR's place near Washington, and were refreshed by their country recreation. The prosecution proposed to close the case by submitting the records of the Military Commission which tried the other assassination conspirators. One or two other witnesses were examined by the prosecution, the only new fact elicited being that testified to by WALTER H. COLEMAN, who saw BOOTH and SURRATT in conversation together on Pennsylvania-avenue on the afternoon of the day of the assassination. BOOTH was mounted and engaged in eager conversation with SURRATT, who was on foot, and BOOTH's face was so unusually pale as to attract attention. GEORGE W. CUSHING corroborated Mr. COLEMAN's statement. THOMAS LINCOLN, son of the late President, testified that in March, 1865, he was at City Point with his father, when a man resembling the prisoner presented himself and insisted upon seeing the President. Being refused, he pressed his demand several times. A cypher letter, known as the "Duell letter," alleged to have been written by one of the conspirators, was offered, and an expert examined who translated it. The Court then adjourned to this morning.

By the arrival of the French corvette *Phlegethon* at New-Orleans, we are in receipt of late news from Vera Cruz. It is reported by the officers of the vessel that Gen. SANTA ANNA was shot at Sisal on the 25th of June. No particulars of his execution are given. Vera Cruz was surrendered on the 27th, and the captured garrison sent to Mobile. The troops left after the capitulation with flying colors, and were saluted by the Liberal troops.

JOSEPH KNOX, a colored man generally known as Joseph Williams, was yesterday hanged at New-Brunswick, N. J., for the murder of another colored man named JAMES T. REDDICK in December last. The criminal expressed great penitence in his last moments and made a full confession.

LOCAL.

The steam ram *Dunderberg*, which left this port on Thursday evening for Cherbourg, France, returned yesterday and anchored at Staten Island. She had proceeded nearly as far as Fire Island, when a disarrangement occurred in her starting gear. The trouble is slight, and by no means of such a nature as to render the return of the vessel an absolute necessity. It was thought best, however, to put back and have the gearing renewed, as by the terms of Mr. WEBB's contract with the French Government, the ship is to be delivered to the purchasers in perfect order. The renewal will involve a short delay, after which the *Dunderberg* will resume her voyage.

At the Court of General Sessions yesterday several prisoners, convicted during the week, were sentenced by Judge RUSSEL to various terms of imprisonment. Six prisoners were arraigned for trial, of whom one was sentenced to the State Prison and one to the Penitentiary, three were discharged under suspension of judgment, and one was acquitted.

A German Anti-Excise Law meeting was held last evening at HUBNER's Hotel in the Bowery. Delegates from several societies were present, and a memorial to the Legislature, praying for a repeal of that portion of the Excise Law obnoxious to the German element, was adopted.

A decree of divorce was granted by the Supreme Court yesterday, Judge PECKHAM presiding, in the action entitled EMILY A. STRATTON *vs.* WILLIAM H. J. STRATTON.

Business was somewhat brisker yesterday in produce and merchandise. Old Flour was cheaper, as were also Wheat and Corn. Oats, Pork, Petroleum, Whisky and Groceries closed buoyantly. Cotton was depressed and declining. Moderate freight engagements were reported, including mostly Flour and Corn for British ports.

The Reign of Terror in Mexico—The Fate of Santa Anna.

The execution of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN at Queretaro is quickly followed by the execution of the Ex-Dictator and quasi Emperor SANTA ANNA at Sisal. The Liberal savages of Mexico are evidently determined to carry out the programme of ESCOBEDO, and create "a reign of terror" throughout the whole of the Mexican States. As each chieftain falls in that country, his principal upholders ordinarily suffer his fate, and the holocaust which has taken place in the case of MAXIMILIAN would doubtless be repeated in the case of SANTA ANNA, if he had followers enough to make it worth while to expend powder in their execution. But there were very few Mexicans who had had the opportunity to commit themselves to the fortunes of SANTA ANNA in his present adventure; and therefore we may hope that the death of this restless and ambitious man will have no consequences beyond the incident itself. Had he been allowed to land at Vera Cruz on his recent attempt, and to rally a party to his standard, as he could certainly have done, he would have been the means, either through his success or his failure, of compelling a greater or lesser number of his countrymen to stand up and receive a volley of musketry at their back. In falling alone, and in falling in such an adventure as he did, we have a tragedy of less horror to record than that which occurred on the 19th of last month at Queretaro.

It is but a few weeks since SANTA ANNA left this City in a very mysterious manner to raise the flag of his own ambition upon the soil on which he has been such a prominent actor during the last half century. He had resided in this vicinity since last Summer, having taken up his residence here as a more advantageous place for his operations than St. Thomas, where he had lived as an exile for the greater part of the time since his downfall from power twelve years ago. As our readers know, his landing at Vera Cruz last month was prevented partly through the interference of an American naval officer; and the vessel in which he was a passenger having left that part of the coast in despair, was overtaken by a Mexican cruiser near the coast of Yucatan, and he was landed at the port of Sisal, where, as we now learn, he was speedily executed, doubtless by orders, special or general, that had been issued by the Government of JUAREZ.

The eagerness of SANTA ANNA to get back to Mexico has been even greater during the last few months than it was during the palmy days of MAXIMILIAN's Empire. It was ostensibly to uphold the Empire that he attempted to get to Vera Cruz three years ago; and it was ostensibly to uphold the Republic that he attempted to reach the same point now. But what he actually sought in both cases was merely the opportunity to gratify his own ambition by placing himself in a position where he might seize the reins of power in one of the upheavals which are forever repeating themselves in Mexico. He was actuated by no such motives as moved MAXIMILIAN when he established himself in Mexico; he was laboring under no such delusions as overcame that unfortunate Prince; he was the victim of no such circumstances as led the Austrian first to a throne and then to a prison and death. He knew the character of the Mexican people, and their condition and their institutions, and no man had a better opportunity of knowing their will and their purposes. He knew that the Juarez Government, which is now enjoying the bloody revel of a Mexican triumph, regarded him as an enemy, for he had been directly warned of the fact; and he knew that he was repudiated by the Mexican people of both parties, for all his attempts to curry favor with them had resulted only in rebuffs and insults. He went to Mexico fully aware of his chances of meeting the reception which he actually got, and perfectly conscious that he was inviting the fate which he has suffered. He has gone the way to which he himself has condemned many of his opponents, and to which doubtless many of his executioners will, in their turn, be subjected by successful rivals. In his death Mexico has lost a dangerous man, and the fact might be matter of congratulation to her were her soil not still swarming with others of precisely the same character.

The same dispatch which gives us news of the shooting of SANTA ANNA brings information of the fall of Vera Cruz into the hands of the Liberals. It was the last important stronghold to be given up by the Imperialists, and it surrendered just a week after the execution of MAXIMILIAN, or, we may suppose, as soon as its Commander learned of the ruin of the Government to which he had adhered. The Liberals exercised more humanity toward the prisoners taken at Vera Cruz than toward those taken at any other place. The Foreign Legion, in the service of MAXIMILIAN, was permitted to leave the soil of Mexico, and at once sailed for our own port of Mobile in a French sloop-of-war. We suppose that under the circumstances they will be taken care of by the French Government, and such of them as desire to return to Europe will be conveyed to their homes at NAPOLEON's expense. One of MAXIMILIAN's last requests was that the Austrian Government should take care of them, because of the faithful services they had rendered to him. We suppose that by this time the city of Mexico must also have fallen into the hands of the Liberals, and that the Goverment of JUAREZ is now installed in the capital of the Republic. The situation is now one of increasing and absorbing interest, and we shall look with eagerness for the next scenes in the lurid drama of Mexican anarchy.

Gigantic Frauds in the Internal Revenue—The Whisky Tax.

Every person who watches the course of public affairs understands perfectly that financial embarrassments are those which threaten to be the most serious and damaging to our future. We have an enormous debt, and Congress has imposed enormous taxation to meet it. Every interest and every class of our people feels this burden. It presses upon all branches of industry, increases the cost of all articles of consumption, and falls with crushing weight upon those who are least able to bear it.

In part this arises from the necessities of the case;—but it is immensely aggravated by the failure of the Government to collect the taxes which Congress has levied upon some of the most important of the many articles in the list. Whatever tax any one article escapes paying, falls upon the others. WHISKY, for example, was selected as an article which ought to yield a very large share of the aggregate taxation of the country. Being an article not of necessity but of voluntary consumption, Congress imposed upon it a tax of $2 a gallon; and from this source alone, at this rate, the Government ought to receive $100,000,000 per annum.

Previous to the war it was estimated that 90,000,000 gallons of spirits were produced in the country. Allowing nothing for the growth of the country since 1860, and assuming that there has been a decrease of 20,000,000 gallons a year consequent upon the increase of price, we still have an annual production of 70,000,000 gallons. If only *three-fourths* of the whisky manufactured paid the tax, the Government would receive over $100,000,000 annually. This would relieve the Treasury at once and place our finances upon a sound basis.

Last year the Government received from whisky $37,000,000. This year it will receive less than $20,000,000, and for the last two months it has not been receiving at the rate of over $10,000,000.

To make whisky at the present prices of grain costs from 40 to 50 cents per gallon: with the tax added it should therefore sell in the market at about $2 50 per gallon. For the last four months it has not brought over $1 60 per gallon, and at the time the Metropolitan Revenue Board was constituted it could be purchased at $1 25 per gallon, all properly branded as "tax paid." No one can now afford at present prices to pay the tax on whisky, and the law imposing it has practically become a dead letter.

The frauds upon the Treasury which have reduced whisky to the present prices and in effect annulled the law imposing a tax upon it, have been committed, first, by the distiller; second, by persons engaged in the fraudulent removal of spirits from bonded warehouses.

For the purpose of facilitating the collection of the taxes and to accommodate the business of the country, Congress has extended the bonded warehouse system for storing goods imported from abroad, to many of the articles subject to internal revenue taxes. This system enables the manufacturer, instead of paying the taxes on the article as soon as complete and ready for the market, to place the same in bond, where it can remain without the payment of the tax until removed for *consumption* or *sale*. For this purpose bonded warehouses are established in every collection district. In these, tobacco, oil and distilled spirits may be placed and kept until sold for consumption, when they are withdrawn and the taxes paid.

The law applicable to distilled spirits requires that the spirits shall be drawn from the receiving cisterns of the distillery as often as once in three days, by a Government Inspector of Spirits, and placed in barrels or packages, and these are to be branded as follows:

"*A. B., Distiller.*
C. D., Inspector —— Dis. ——
Inspected —— day of ——, 1867."

Upon being thus branded the spirits are to be immediately removed under the direction of this Inspector to a bonded warehouse, from which they can only be withdrawn in one of the following modes:

If withdrawn for consumption or sale, the taxes thereon must first be paid to the Collector of the District, and the barrel must be branded: "*U. S. Bonded Warehouse, Tax Paid.*" Or they may be withdrawn for export, in which case the barrels must be branded "*U. S. Bonded Warehouse, for Export.*" Or they may be withdrawn for transportation, in bond, from the district in which they were manufactured to a bonded warehouse in another district. If withdrawn for this purpose, the barrels must be branded "*U. S. Bonded Warehouse, for Transportation from the —— Dist. —— to —— Dist. ——,*" filling the blanks with the number of the district and the name of the State to which it is taken. Or they may be withdrawn for rectification, re-distillation or change of package, in which case they must be returned to the same bonded warehouse.

If spirits are removed for consumption the tax must be paid. If removed for any of the other purposes named in the law, it can only be done after the party has executed a bond, with sufficient sureties *to be approved by the Collector*, that the person removing the spirits will comply with the law;—if they are removed for export, that he will export them; if for transportation that he will transport them to the District named and there deliver them to the Collector to be again placed in bond; if for redistillation, that he will return them to the same bonded warehouse.

For the last six months the greatest portion of the frauds committed on the Government has been in the Bonded system. Spirits have been removed for export, for transportation, and for redistillation, *on fraudulent, forged and spurious bonds;* and thus once out of bonded warehouse, have been put upon the market and sold as "tax paid."

The amount of fraud perpetrated in this manner, and the extent to which the Government suffers by it, is almost incredible.

It is a low estimate to say that this City and Brooklyn require 30,000 gallons of spirits per day for sale and consumption. Before the war it was fully 50,000 gallons per day. As this quantity, under the bonded system, would all be received in New-York and Brooklyn, and the taxes paid to the collectors of these cities, those officers should receive from spirits $60,000 per day, or $18,000,000 per year. How much *have* they received? Without pretending to any precise knowledge of the figures on this subject, we know enough to warrant us in asserting that, since the 1st of January last, a period of six months, they have not received $1,000,000. Here, then, is a fraud of $8,000,000 in six months. Here are *eight millions* of dollars, which ought to have gone into the *public* treasury, which have actually gone somewhere else. What has become of this enormous amount of money? Who is it that is thus diverting this vast current of public revenue from the public treasury into his own pockets? Who is responsible for this gigantic system of fraud?

The question admits of but one answer. This liquor has either been manufactured, or removed from bonded warehouses, in this City, and put upon the market without having paid the taxes which the law requires. Yet there are certain officers whose duty it is to see that spirits are *not* thus placed on the market until they have paid to *them* the taxes that are due, and received *from* them the official certificate that they have thus been paid.

It is for the Collectors and Assessors of New-York and Long Island to explain how these enormous frauds could be perpetrated under their very eyes,—how this vast quantity of spirits could go into the market without their knowledge or assistance. *It is the duty of the Assessors to see that every gallon of spirits manufactured in their respective districts goes into a bonded warehouse; and once bonded, it cannot get out without the direct aid of the Collector.* Not a gallon can be removed from bond except upon the written permit of the Collector; and when removed for consumption or sale, this permit can only be given after the taxes are actually paid.

Here there are twenty officers charged with the loss of $8,000,000 of revenue within six months. While they are explaining how this could possibly happen under an honest and vigilant administration of the law, we will mention a few cases that have come to our knowledge from official sources, showing how it *did* happen, leaving the public to judge whether it arose from a want of vigilance, or a want of honesty, or both.

One Collector delivered to the same parties, within four weeks, spirits, the tax on which was $150,000, on bonds given for the return of the spirits to the same warehouse, that proved to be utterly spurious. Not a single man of those whose names are on the bond can be found, and the Collector cannot tell the person even to whom the spirits were delivered! All efforts to discover the party that made this large sum have as yet been in vain. Of course, neither the bondsmen nor the spirits have since been seen. Another Collector, within five weeks, accepted upward of $80,000 in fraudulent bonds.

Last January a distiller stopped business, having about 1,000 barrels of spirits in bonded warehouse. This warehouse was in the custody of the Collector of the district, under the immediate charge of a keeper appointed by him. Of these thousand barrels not one now remains, all having been removed and sold in the market; and upon only *five*, out of the *thousand* barrels thus removed, did that Collector compel the payment of the tax! Out of 50,000 gallons of whisky on which the Government was entitled to a tax of $2 each gallon, it received the tax on only 250! Where the Treasury should have got $100,000, it actually got $500! Who got the rest? In one Collection District it was not thought worth while even to *preserve* the bonds given for compliance with the law:—so that the Government has not even worthless bonds to show for the spirits that somebody has taken out of the custody of its officers.

So much for the Collectors; how is it with the Assessors? The Assessor has exclusive charge and control of all the distilleries in his District. He is furnished with as much help as he deems necessary to do his work.

The number of Assistant Assessors that may be appointed is unlimited, and the authorities at Washington are, and always have been, liberal in giving help to the Assessor. By regulations of the Department, an Assistant Assessor is to visit every distillery at least once a day, and is to examine the amount of business being done, the quantity of grain used, and of spirits produced. An officer who examines a distillery daily ought to be able to tell very nearly the amount of whisky being distilled. An officer who knows anything of his duties, and is at all vigilant in the discharge of them, can not be cheated to any considerable extent. Yet what is the fact? In this City and in Brooklyn distilleries have run month after month, producing from 50 to 1,000 barrels per month, and returning from 1 to 20 barrels per month to the Government!

Officers will daily visit distilleries costing from $5,000 to $50,000, where from the number of men employed, the quantity of coal consumed, and the location of the building it is easily seen the monthly expenses cannot be less than from $200 to $1,000 per month, and will yet return and certify under oath that this establishment is not making over from 2 to 20 barrels of spirits per month.

If these returns and the returns of the distillers were true, they know that every gallon of spirits which could be sold for not more than from 28 to 35 cents per gallon, costs the distiller from $1 50 to $3 per gallon! Men are permitted to fit up and run molasses distilleries month after month without eliciting the slightest inquiry or investigation into the manner of their doing business, when it is a well-known fact that a gallon of molasses rum cannot be made for less than 80 cents, and, when made, cannot be sold in bond for more than 25 cents per gallon!

It is said to be an actual fact that in Brooklyn several molasses distillers actually *give away* as worthless all the spirits they have placed in bond. If their own sworn reports and the returns of the Government officers are to be accepted as true, they have actually fitted up a distillery at large expense and carried on the business for months, and in the end actually given away as utterly worthless the entire product of their labors! What are we to think of such a state of things—and what of Assessors who will, in face of these facts, permit the Government to be thus defrauded month after month? Is it credible that they believe one syllable of their own returns? Distillers who have been carrying on business and, according to their sworn accounts, have been making only forty gallons of spirits per month, or a little over one gallon per day, when their places are seized and their accounts examined, turn out to have been purchasers of molasses to the extent of from $3,000 to $8,000 per month, and to have sold to a single purchaser from fifty to one hundred barrels of spirits per month!

When an officer goes into a distillery and sees 40,000 gallons of molasses mash or beer, he knows that this represents from 4,000 to 6,000 gallons of whisky; and yet he accepts an affidavit of the distiller that he has but 100 gallons of molasses in mash; and when on his next visit he finds the beer all made into whisky, and takes without explanation or inquiry his affidavit that from 4,000 to 6,000 gallons of molasses he made only fifty gallons of whisky, is not that officer as truly guilty of subornation of perjury as the distiller is of perjury itself? And yet this is precisely the state of things that has existed for the last fourteen months, and that exists to-day.

We might greatly enlarge this statement of the corruptions and abuses in the Department of Internal Revenue. We have said enough, however, to throw some light on the subject and to enable the public to form some judgment as to the cause of the enormous frauds that rob the Government of its revenue from whisky, and throw it upon other branches of industry and other classes of people.

We shall speak hereafter of the proper remedy for this state of things, which must have *some* remedy and that promptly, or our whole financial system will break down.

Meantime we should be glad to know what possible excuse Commissioner ROLLINS and Secretary MCCULLOCH can have, for retaining Collectors and Assessors who have proved so utterly incompetent or faithless in the discharge of their duties? They cannot be ignorant of the facts we have stated. Do they deem them of no importance to the country or themselves? If they do, we have only to say that the country will not agree with them.

Senator Wade Again.

We find the following in the St. Louis *Democrat:*

JEFFERSON, Ohio, June 27, 1867.

Editors Missouri Democrat:

DEAR SIRS: I notice in your paper of the 25th inst. an article on the remarks I made at Lawrence, Kansas, which have been so severely criticised by several papers, commencing with the NEW-YORK TIMES, commenting upon a letter of its correspondent who was with the party, and who furnished an abstract of the speech. There was no stenographer present, and no one attempted to report the speech literally; and *while I cannot pretend to give the precise words I used on that occasion, I am perfectly sure that I said nothing about the division of property, of the unequal distribution of it, or even that it might be remedied by legislation.* I did speak of the immense advance that science had made in labor-saving machinery within the last half century, and the power that man had acquired over the material elements in that time, so that the labor of one man would now produce more of things useful than many could previous to that time; yet I was unable to see that those improvements had bettered the condition of the laborer; that this state of things was wrong and must be remedied. I also remarked that the inadequacy of the compensation of labor was creating an uneasiness and restlessness among laborers everywhere, as manifested by strikes, by endeavors to limit the hours of labor, and a thousand other indications which led me to believe that the question must be met, and that the man who should discover and be able to apply a remedy for these great evils would be the greatest benefactor of mankind since the time of Christ, &c., &c.; *but I did not attempt in that speech to point out in what the remedy should consist.* In short, your editorial has caught the spirit of what I intended to say, and believe I did say, *much nearer than was done by the correspondent of the Times, who, it seems to me, entirely mistook what I said on that occasion.* Several Senators were present, and not one of them that I have consulted understood me in the way I was reported by that correspondent.

Yours, with respect, B. F. WADE.

There are two ways of getting out of a bad fix; one is to back out, and the other is to wriggle out. Senator WADE has had the reputation of being a bold, honest, straightforward man, ready to stand by any position which he takes, or else, if convinced he was wrong, to say so and thus put himself right. In this letter he forgets that reputation utterly, and shows that, rather than acknowledge himself mistaken, he would throw upon others the responsibility of his own faults.

Mr. WADE says that he is "perfectly sure" he said nothing in his speech "about the division of property or the unequal distribution of it." We are equally sure that he *did* say a good deal about it. Our reporter was present, heard all he said, took notes of it on the spot, wrote them out and consulted two or three of the gentlemen with him as to their accuracy. He is at once too experienced and too conscientious a reporter to make a mistake on so vital a point: and we do not hesitate to say we would take his testimony twice over, under the circumstances, before that of Senator WADE, founded on his impressions a month after the speech was made, and those impressions stimulated and shaped by an evident eagerness to evade the consequences of a reckless speech.

Besides, the intrinsic evidence of the case is against the gloss which Mr. WADE now tries to put upon it. What did he mean by his preliminary declarations that he always meant to be "ahead of the people,"—that he was now ready for a "jump forward,"—that Congress, having liberated the slave, must now liberate the laborer,—and that, although not expecting his audience to agree with him, he would boldly stand by his position in regard to the immense distance which separates the man who labors from the man who does not—if he meant by that only some very stale and common-place platitudes about labor-saving machinery and the power which science has given over nature? Either he meant something more than this, or he talked more contemptible twaddle than usual, which seems scarcely possible.

He says he "did not attempt to point out any remedy." Possibly not,—but what did he mean, then, by saying "Congress must grapple with this subject?" Why bring up the subject at all, if he knew no remedy for the evil?

Mr. WADE seems to be greatly indebted to the *Democrat* for "catching the spirit of what he said, without ever having heard a word of it, much better than the correspondent of the TIMES, who heard every word, took notes on the spot, and has given a perfectly truthful account of the speech itself. This is simply ridiculous; and Mr. WADE must have immense faith in the public credulity if he expects to make so lame and absurd a plea go down with any portion of the community.

We do not wonder that Senator WADE wants to evade responsibility for what he said in Kansas. It was the most blatant and superficial demagoguism, fit only for the lowest and least responsible of the Democratic orators who seek to win the ear of the rabble of the Five Points, and fatal to the reputation of any Senator who fancies himself a statesmnn fit for the responsibilities of public place. But we are surprised, we confess, at the sinuous and disingenuous way in which he attempts to escape it. It is by calumniating others,—by impeaching their accuracy and truthfulness,—that he seeks to preserve his own reputation against the damaging effect of his own indiscreet avowals. We should have been very glad to record Mr. WADE's repudiation of the doctrines which he certainly avowed; but we do not like to see him, for the accomplishment of this end, prevaricate as to a simple matter of fact, on which all the witnesses are dead against him.

MINOR TOPICS.

We have received from parties styling themselves "WESTBROOK, GATTMAN & CO." a certificate admirably calculated to mislead the unwary and deceive the incautious public. To all intents and purposes the certificate is a counterfeit twenty-dollar greenback, gotten up in close resemblance to the genuine article—so close, in fact, that it would not be a difficult task at night to pass it upon persons unfamiliar with the dodges and crimes of this metropolis. The certificate purports to be a lottery issue, and as such is commended to the care and action of the Police. For further particulars apply to W. G. & Co., No. 114 Third-avenue.

We have already recorded that there was a partial improvement in the City on the Fourth, in the roar of small arms and of juvenile ordnance. A statistical friend in Brooklyn laments that it was otherwise in that suburb, and avers that if the fine of "$10 for the discharge of any gun, pistol, fowling-piece or other firearm in the streets" had been enforced in Brooklyn, enough money would have been collected before midday to have discharged the city debt of both Brooklyn and New-York. If that be so the rising generation must have "celebrated" in Brooklyn with extraordinary vigor. It is worthy of note that while the personal injuries from powder-burning on the Fourth were about as numerous as usual, the damage to real estate in New-York was lighter than usual, only half a dozen buildings being known to be set on fire by India crackers on that day and the one preceding—only a half dozen, at least, which caused alarm.

The Committee for the dedication of Antietam Cemetery have requested the poets of the country to compete in furnishing a poem for the occasion, the productions being "of not less than two hundred lines each." We would suggest that the limit be the other way—of not *more* than two hundred lines each. Quantity is far less difficult to procure in poesy than quality, and when once the poets have begun to draw from Helicon it is a hard matter to turn off the stream. The one-line poem on the "Turning of the water into wine" is forever famous. The immortal requiem ode of COLLINS, in 1746, beginning "How sleep the brave who sink to rest," is comprised in twelve lines. If in two hundred lines written for the Antietam Cemetery, two such stanzas as those of COLLINS could be produced, the author would fix his reputation for centuries.

The inaugural prayer of Chaplain BOYNTON, the other day, in Congress, was a palpable improvement over the political praying of the last Congressional session, but it contained a dexterous review of the situation, after all. "He blessed God that when any sudden danger threatens the land, just as suddenly the great constitutional shield could be interposed." That is to say, when the President gives such and such directions to his subordinates in the South, Congress, the "great constitutional shield," can be convoked and interposed. We sometimes hear of "bread and butter" men; it seems to us that this is bread-and-butter with a vengeance, and butter laid on with a trowel. "He prayed God to *induce* the President so to use his great power that the peace of the country might be promoted thereby." Congress, on the other hand, seems to have needed no divine help, as none, according to the report, was invoked for its guidance. He prayed that "all who advise the President," *i. e.* Mr. STANBERY particularly, "may help to influence him so that, coöperating with the Legislative branch of the Government, all may at last see eye to eye"—whatever that sort of vision may mean, as transferred from religion to politics. We do not believe in political praying, and not much in political preaching, because it is *ex parte*, and gives no chance for opponents to get up and make a prayer or a sermon in reply.

ALBERT BRISBANE, the distinguished apostle of Fourierism, took great pains in his Fourth of July discourse in this City, to compliment and eulogize Senator WADE for the "jump forward" he took in his Lawrence speech on the subject of the relations between labor and capital. He spoke of WADE as one of the boldest of our public men, and as one who would not shrink from carrying out his ideas, despite difficulty and opposition. Mr. BRISBANE, as a social reformer of the Fourierite school, seemed to understand what he was saying on this point.

We observe that a large number of Fourth of July orators throughout the country, took occasion to nominate Gen. GRANT as next President. They all seemed, however, to be in suffering and doubt upon one point, which they generally expressed in the words, "*if* GRANT will accept." This seems to be the one insoluble puzzle that now afflicts the politicians of the country. Our own private opinion is that GRANT never refuses to obey orders.

An able financial writer, referring to the price of our bonds in Europe, expresses astonishment that "the English prefer to pay 94 for their consols, which yield only 3 per cent. interest, instead of buying American securities at 74, which bear 6 per cent. interest." The thing is not so amazing when we consider the schemes and menaces of many of those who are recognized among us as political leaders, and who are supposed to give shape to the legislation and policy of the Government. That the carrying out of the schemes of these subverters would shake the fabric of our credit and unsettle the very foundations of our Government is beyond question. That they constantly affect, and will continue to affect the public confidence, both here and abroad, is not to be doubted. And that the credit of our Government will never assume its proper position until the framework of our institutions is reëstablished, the machinery put in proper working order throughout all the States, and the political condition of the country restored to regularity and order, is quite as certain. When this large but simple work is done, so that the agitators and subverters shall be rendered powerless, we believe that American securities will be held at a higher figure, even in the English market, than English consols.

After all, it is not the red men, it appears, but the whites who are to be "exterminated." One "Gen. SHROUGHMAN," as the telegram calls him, assures us that "all the Indian tribes of Montana are to hold a council," wherein they will muster "25,000 men, bent on the extermination of the whites." This threat of extermination is really no more ridiculous coming from the red men than from us. Once for all, we had better drop it. Were there no moral question involved, the length, the cost, and the bloodiness of a war of extermination would condemn it. Millions of treasure, thousands of lives, and the wreck for years of trans-continental commerce would be the price of this mad scheme. Our true policy is not to punish the Indians in the hope of speedy peace, but above all to push steadily ahead the commercial enterprises on the Plains, furnishing guards for overland travel. The tramp of civilization is more ominous to the Sioux than the march of armies. Time will solve the problem in the reduction, not the annihilation, of the Indian. This war, on the Indian part, is an instinctive one against the encroachment of the arts of peace; on our part it should be merely a temporary necessity, waged not out of hostility to the savages, but as a cover and protection, by which our railroads and emigrants may get firm foothold on the Plains, and keep them for themselves. It should be essentially a defensive war, and only aggressive so far as aggression may facilitate defence.

Those who have been anxious to relieve JUAREZ from the infamy of the treatment of MAXIMILIAN, will find some difficulty in doing so after reading the official document which we publish this morning in regard to the trial of Imperialist prisoners captured at Queretaro. The "Citizen President" there speaks again and again of his "ample facilities" for the exercise of clemency; and his action in regard to many of these prisoners sets at rest the question of responsibility in the entire business.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 5.

RECONSTRUCTION IN THE SENATE.

The Senate to-day referred the several Reconstruction bills which had been introduced to the Judiciary Committee, and it is understood that the Select Committee announced in the House to-day, of which Mr. STEVENS is Chairman, will confer with the Senate Committee to-morrow, and a bill will be reported in both Houses on Monday, which will probably pass by not later than Wednesday. The hope of speedy action by the President is indulged in by many members, and some even hope for an adjournment as early as Saturday, the 13th inst.

The entire session of the Senate, lasting till almost 5 o'clock, was occupied in a tedious discussion of the resolution restricting legislation to reconstruction matters, agreed upon Wednesday. Messrs. SUMNER, YATES, DRAKE, and HOWE were the principal speakers, though nearly every Senator expressed himself on the subject. SUMNER offered a substitute, in effect resolving that the Senate proceed to business under its rules without limitation, &c. This received but six votes. Ross, of Kansas, then offered an amendment excepting such legislation as might be necessary for the protection of the frontiers against hostilities. This opened up a long debate in which the whole question of the Indian was discussed without a single gleam of light or information being thrown upon it. This was defeated by a close vote, when the original resolution was adopted by yeas 26, nays 6. During Mr. SUMNER's remarks he urged as one of the reasons for general legislation the necessity for consummating the purchase of Russian-America, and stated that the Russian Minister received a dispatch yesterday, announcing the departure from St. Petersburgh of the commissioner who is to make a formal delivery of the purchase to this Government.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. SCHENCK presented to the House to-day a resolution intended to be sarcastically funny, thanking "Petroleum V. Nasby" and Attorney-General STANBERY for their lucid expositions of the President's policy. Such a joke, coming from Gen. SCHENCK, was unexpected, and the Republicans hesitated some moments before offering any objection to its consideration, during which time the Democrats remained quiet, anxiously hoping that the majority would be foolish enough to adopt it; but, after having it read, its author withdrew it. Gen. PAINE led off in the House to-day in the matter of thanking army commanders in the South for doing what they are expected to do, by presenting a joint resolution complimenting Gen. SHERIDAN for the manner in which he has executed the reconstruction laws in his district, and was followed by the friends of SICKLES, POPE and SCHOFIELD with resolutions of similar character, all of which were adopted. It is probable that in the Senate they will be consolidated into one resolution, and that Gen. ORD will be included.

THE IMPEACHMENT INVESTIGATION.

The report that the advocates of impeachment have secured a majority of the Judiciary Committee in its favor, points to the alleged defection of Mr. WOODBRIDGE, of Vermont; at least his name is being used by the impeachment men. I have the best authority for saying that there is positively no truth in the report, and the statement is an unauthorized and unscrupulous use of his name. His views are precisely as they were recorded on the rolls of the Committee. It is proper to state, and it is a fact susceptible of proof, that already some of the extreme and reckless advocates of impeachment have threatened those Republicans who oppose it, particularly those Republican members of the Judiciary Committee, with political death if they persist in their course. Party discipline is to be relied on to lash into subjection such Republicans as are unwilling to impeach without evidence. This will be attempted, though the disruption and defeat of the Republican Party be a certain consequence, which is, however, a small matter to such unscrupulous demagogues as these, provided they succeed in their schemes.

CONFIRMATION OF MAXIMILIAN'S DEATH.

The State Department has received official dispatches from our Consuls at Matamoras and Vera Cruz confirming the death of MAXIMILIAN on the 19th ult., but giving no details beyond those already known.

THE KENTUCKY DELEGATION.

The Kentucky delegation, all of whom but one were rejected when they attempted to swear in last Wednesday, were admitted to seats on the floor of the House to-day, and were present during a struggle initiated by Mr. MARSHALL, of Illinois, to obtain the formal admission of Messrs. GROVER and BECK to their seats as members. He presented protests, signed by them and Mr. JONES, against the action of the House of Wednesday last, and argued that they should be admitted, as no notification of a contest of their seats had been filed, but finally withdrew it so far as Mr. JONES was concerned, for the reason that notification of contest in his case was presented this morning. Mr. LOGAN repeated his charge that the applicants were disloyal, and, after a lengthy debate, the protests were referred to the Committee on Elections.

From the remarks of Mr. DAWES, from Massachusetts, Chairman of the Committee on Elections, it is apparent that in these cases, where something more tangible than the unsupported charges of Gen. LOGAN is not produced, a speedy report will be made.

COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.

Applications for the office of Commissioner of Agriculture, made vacant by the death of Hon. ISAAC NEWTON, are being filed rapidly. Among the applicants are JAS. R. HUBBEL, ex-member of Congress of Ohio, and Col. PETERS, of Baltimore. It is understood that the President is of the opinion that this is but a continuation of the first session of the Fortieth Congress from its last meeting, and that it is not therefore proper to make new nominations for the office, as Col. CAPRON's name is now before the Senate unacted upon.

THE BRAZILIAN MINISTER.

The new Brazilian Minister was presented to the President to-day, and the customary speeches were delivered. He is one of the most distinguished poets of Brazil. He was accompanied by Mr. DE BARRAS, formerly Secretary of Mr. LISBOA's Legation at Washington.

ARRIVALS OF MEMBERS.

The members of Congress not present at the opening are rapidly arriving. Among those who have arrived since Wednesday are Messrs. DAWES, of Massachusetts; GRISWOLD, of New-York, and SHELLBARGER, of Ohio, of the House, and PATTERSON, of the Senate. Both Houses having adjourned to-day until Monday, quite a number of the New-York and Pennsylvania members left for home to-night.

MISSOURI WAR CLAIMS.

The claim of the State of Missouri for expenditures during the war is making good progress in the hands of accounting officers. Sixty-four thousand dollars has been paid; over sixteen hundred thousand dollars more has passed through the offices, and only awaits the requisition of the Secretary of War to be paid; about three millions more will be ready for payment by the 15th of the month, and the whole claim will be paid by the 10th of August. This will be good news for the holders of Missouri State Bonds.

DEATH OF JUDGE WAYNE.

Associate Justice WAYNE, of the United States Supreme Court, died at his residence in Washington this afternoon. He had been ill for two weeks of typhoid fever. The Judge was in the seventy-seventh year of his age. He was appointed to the Bench in 1835 by President JACKSON.

STATIONERY CONTRACT.

PHILPS & SOLOMONS have again been awarded the stationery contract for supplying the Treasury Department and the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were two and a half millions of dollars.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 5.

GEN. ESCOBEDO'S THREATS.

Señor ROMERO, the Mexican Minister, does not believe that Gen. ESCOBEDO ever said or used such words as have been attributed to him in regard to making "terror the order of the day," and his "desire to see spilled the blood of every foreigner that resides in Mexico." Señor ROMERO feels certain that Gen. ESCOBEDO could not have expressed such sentiments, and he believes that they are fabricated by ill-intentioned persons, with a view to injure the Mexican cause. He says there are some persons at Brownsville, Texas, who have been engaged in this kind of business.

BRAZILIAN MINISTER.

Commander DOM DOMINGO JOSE GONSOLNES DE MAGALHAES, was to-day introduced to the President by the Secretary of State as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor of Brazil. Before delivering his credentials he made the remarks of which the following is a translation:

MR. PRESIDENT: The letter which I have the honor to place in your hands, and by which His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil my august Sovereign has designed to accredit me here to you in the quality of his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, solemnly expresses the constant desire which the Emperor cherishes to draw more closely together on every occasion the relations of unalterable friendship and perfect harmony which happily exists between the two American Powers, and no less the sentiments of friendship and of high esteem which His Majesty entertains toward your honored person. As for myself, Mr. President, I consider myself very fortunate to be endowed with so important and elevated a mission, and in the discharge thereof I shall redouble my efforts, under the gratifying hope of gaining your personal good will.

To which the President replied as follows:

MR. MAGALHAES: On lately parting with your estimable predecessor I availed myself of the occasion to communicate, through his kindness, to the Emperor of Brazil, the sentiments of esteem and good will which animate the people of the United States in regard to your interesting country and her Sovereign. It is with pleasure that I now reassure you of the same sentiments then expressed. Nothing shall be wanting on my part to render your residence in the United States agreeable, and I trust it may be useful to both countries.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Secretary of the Interior has received a report from the Government Commissioners in connection with the Union Pacific Railroad, stating that they have examined the eleventh section of forty miles of that road, commencing at the 345th and terminating at the 385th mile-post west from the initial point, and report it ready for service, and respectfully recommend its acceptance by the Government. The road is now open for business as far westward as Julesburgh, 380 miles west from the initial point. The telegraph has been built westward as far as the 385th mile. The termination of the section and turn-table have been built at Julesburgh, and depots are being erected at Big Spring and Julesburgh.

FREEDMEN IN FLORIDA.

Col. SPRAGUE, Assistant Commissioner of Freedmen's Affairs for Florida, has transmitted the reports of the Sub-Assistant Commissioners serving in that State, detailing the operations of the Bureau of Gen. HOWARD. The Sub-Assistant Commissioner for the Sub-District of New-Smyrna reports that the colonization of a large number of colored people at New-Smyrna by certain parties, with the avowed intention of benefitting them, has, it is feared, been attended with unfortunate surroundings and circumstances. The colonists themselves state in almost every particular they have been disappointed and deceived. The condition of these colonists is represented as very destitute; and those who still remain—some having left for other portions of the State—have neither labor, houses, provisions nor means to get out of the country, and must of necessity for some months to come be a burden to the Government.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

The following are the rates of postage to the Argentine Republic, Uruguay and Paraguay by the direct lines of American and French mail packets *via* Rio de Janerio, Brazil. We are requested to state that an arrangement has been concluded with the French Post Department for the regular transmission of correspondence between the United States and the Argentine Republic, Uruguay and Paraguay, by means of the American line of mail packets plying between New-York and Rio de Janerio, and of the French line of mail packets between Rio Janerio and Buenos Ayres *via* Montevideo. The correspondence conveyed in either direction between the United States and the countries of the La Platta above-named, will be subject to the following rate of postage, United States and French, viz.: For letters weighing one-quarter ounce or under, 18 cents; over one-quarter ounce and not exceeding one-half ounce, 25 cents; over one-half and not exceeding three-quarters, 43 cents; over three-quarters and not exceeding one ounce, 50 cents; and so on for quarter weights, adding 7½ cents for each additional one-quarter ounce, and 10 cents for each additional one-half ounce or fraction thereof; for printed matter, newspapers and periodicals weighing one ounce or under, 1 cent, and not exceeding two ounces, 5 cents; over two and not exceeding three ounces, 7 cents; over three and not exceeding four ounces, 8 cents; over four and not exceeding five ounces, 11 cents; over five ounces and not exceeding six ounces, 13 cents; over six and not exceeding seven, 14 cents; over seven and not exceeding eight, 16 cents; and so on for greater weights, adding fourteen-tenths cents for each additional ounce or fraction thereof; 2 cents for each additional weight of four ounces or fraction thereof.

The above rates cover the United States and French charges only to or from the port of debarkation or embarkation, in the countries of the La Plata. Pre-payment is required on both letters and printed matter sent from the United States. New-York is the United States office of exchange for the mail transmitted under this arrangement. Postmasters will levy and collect postage accordingly.

YELLOW FEVER AT JAMAICA.

Our Consul at Kingston, Jamaica, under date of June 8, reports that yellow fever prevails at his port as an epidemic, and in a very malignant form. At least twenty-five per cent. of those attacked have died, but the disease is mostly confined to persons unacclimated.

INJUNCTIONS GRANTED.

Interlocutory injunctions were granted by Judge UNDERWOOD at Alexandria to-day restraining two dentists in Richmond and two in Petersburgh from the further unlicensed use of hard rubber on vulcanite plates.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Distribution of Honors—A New Militia Bill.

MONTREAL, Friday, July 5.

The *Journal de Quebec* complains bitterly of the parsimonious conduct of the British Government in connection with the recent distribution of the honors to the Cabinet. It states Mr. CARTIER is as much entitled to a Baronetcy as Sir JOHN A. MCDONALD.

The Secretary of State for Canada, or the Home Department, will also be Keeper of the Great Seal, Register of the Dominion, Superintendent-General of Indian Department and Superintendent of Ordnance and Lands.

Adjt.-Gen. MCDOUGALL has drawn up a new Militia Bill, adapted to the altered relations of the Provinces composing the Confederation. It will be one of the first measures laid before the new Parliament.

La Minerva estimates that the new Ministry will commence operations with a majority of sixty-five.

The French in Lower Canada celebrated Dominion day with far more than expected enthusiasm.

QUEBEC, Friday, July 5.

The Reciprocity Mining Company acknowledge the validity of the title of the De Lery Company to minerals on its lands, in the seignory of REGAUD VANDREUIL, and agree not to mine on seignory without the consent of the latter. This will put an end to the disturbances which have lately occurred on account of the Reciprocity Company contesting the De Lery claims.

The Dominion of Canada—Formation of the Cabinet—Fenian Alarm.

OTTAWA, C. W., Friday, July 5.

Since the Cabinet has been formed there has been a lull in political matters here. The interest is now concentrated in the formation of the local cabinets. Most of the Ministers have left for their homes to prepare for the elections.

Hon. Mr. DECOSMOS, of British Columbia, is here.

TORONTO, Thursday, July 4.

The Government having received information to the effect that the Fenians intended to make a raid to-day, took precautionary steps to guard against it. The gunboat *Heron* was sent from this port to Niagara, another was placed at Fort Erie, and another at Windsor. The gunboats on the St. Lawrence were also kept in readiness. The apprehension of mischief appeared groundless, and nothing unusual occurred. At noon to-day the thermometer was 85 degrees above in the shade.

Georgia Republican Convention.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, July 5.

The Republican State Convention met at Atlanta yesterday. Delegates were present from all parts of the State. Hon. FOSTER BLODGETT, of Richmond County, was elected President. Resolutions were adopted that the loyal men of Georgia desire the early settlement of the condition of the country; declare the Republican Party of the State in alliance with the National Republican Party, and pledge hearty support to the reconstruction measures of Congress; declare the Union Republican Party in sympathy with the workingmen, and pledging encouragement and support to protect the rights of all and to abide by the presented terms of restoration by electing to office men who can comply in all respects with the requirements of Congress. Delegates to the Convention were appointed without regard to color.

Texas—Republican State Convention—Yellow Fever at Galveston.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, July 5.

The Republican State Convention met at Houston, yesterday, and elected Ex-Gov. PEASE, as permanent President. The other officers are three whites to one black. The attendance is mostly black, only twenty-three whites being present. A stormy session is expected, and there are some fears of a riot. No resolutions have been adopted yet.

Five cases of yellow fever are reported at Galveston, and ten deaths from black vomit. The Mayor has ordered the immediate and free use of disinfectants. No fears are entertained of the disease becoming epidemic.

Fire at Portsmouth, N. H.—Two Buildings Destroyed at Sharon, Mass.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Friday, July 5.

A fire last night in Mathew Block destroyed the grocery store of Messrs. M. H. TILTON & Co. and the premises of FRANK JONES in the same building, used for storing hops. Loss $18,000.

Two buildings in Sharon, Mass., one owned by NELSON DRAKE, and occupied as a freight depot, and the other owned by E. J. CLARK, and occupied by A. J. MCKENZIE & Co., storekeepers, were burned yesterday. Loss $15,000; mostly insured.

Arrest for Murder in Boston—Burning of Horses in a Livery Stable.

BOSTON, Mass., Friday, July 5.

A young man named KEIRN REGNEY has been arrested for the murder of THOMAS CLARY, the apothecary clerk. Deceased was in company with his two sisters and endeavoring to protect them from insult, when murdered.

The stable of JOSEPH HALL, in Hawkins-street, was burned last night, with seven horses, fifty sleighs, a lot of carriages, harness, &c. The loss on the building and contents is about $25,000; partly insured.

A Lion-Tamer Attacked by a Lion in Rochester.

ROCHESTER, Friday, July 5.

During a performance at the circus of THAYER & NOYES, in this city, last evening, ELIAS WHITE, the Lion King, entered a cage of ferocious lions. One of the males attacked him, felling him to the floor of the den, and fastening his jaws upon his shoulder, inflicting severe wounds. The circus men went to the rescue with iron bars, and finally succeeded in rescuing Mr. WHITE from the cage alive, but severely injured. The affair caused great excitement in the audience.

Crevasse in the Red River—Damage to the Plantations.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Feb. 5.

The Red River levee in front of Alexandria, La., gave way on the night of Friday, June 28, flooding the lower portion of the town, but the break was promptly repaired by the citizens. On the night of the 1st the levee again broke, and a dispatch from thence states that the only chance of escape from a serious overflow is by the fall of the river.

Radical Peace Convention in Vermont.

LUDLOW, Vt., Friday, July 5.

A Radical Peace Conventon was held in Bridgewater early this week. It was declared that the issue of to-day is man's inalienable right to life as declared in 1776; that it is as wicked to kill men for politics as for religion and pelf, and that war is murder. HENRY C. WRIGHT, of Massachusetts; L. R. JOSELYN, of Rhode Island, and Mrs. M. S. TOWNSEND, of Vermont, were among the speakers.

Murder of the Captain of the Brig Prairie Rose.

PORTLAND, Me., Friday, July 5.

A letter from the American Consul at Cardenas, dated June 26th, says, Capt. RANDOLPH, of the brig *Prairie Rose*, belonging in Harpswell, Me., was murdered in the port of Sierra Morena, June 19th, by his colored cook, who has been arrested and sent to Sagua.

Four Men Drowned near Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Friday, July 5.

A fishing-boat, belonging to St. Joseph, Mich., capsized several miles from shore during the gale on Tuesday evening, and four men were drowned. Their names have not been ascertained.

A Woman and a Man Drowned near Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, July 5.

Miss FANNIE CLARK, an estimable young lady of Brewster, was drowned in that town yesterday by the upsetting of a boat.

In Reading, yesterday, Mr. CALEB B. BROWN, a well-known shoe manufacturer, was drowned while bathing.

Registration in Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., Friday, July 5.

Returns from Danville show that the negroes have registered three to one over the whites.

Fatal Stabbing Affair in Roxbury, Mass.—Escape of the Murderer.

BOSTON, Friday, July 5.

THOMAS CLARY, clerk for FREDERICK BROWN, apothecary, was stabbed and killed last evening in Roxbury. The assassin escaped.

Death of an Ex-Senator of Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, July 5.

Hon. L. W. POWELL, formerly Governor of Kentucky, and subsequently United States Senator, died at his residence in Henderson, Ky., on Wednesday afternoon.

OBITUARY.

Justice Wayne, of the United States Supreme Court.

Our dispatches state that Associate Justice JAMES M. WAYNE, of the United States Supreme Court, died in Washington yesterday afternoon of typhoid fever, from which he has been suffering for some time. He was a native of Savannah, Ga., where he was born in 1790. He graduated at Princeton College, read law in Savannah and in the North, and entered upon the practice of his profession in his native city. He was twice elected to the General Assembly of Georgia, and having declined another election, was chosen Mayor of Savannah. He resigned the latter office and was chosen Judge of the Superior Court of the State, which office he filled for five and a half years. Then he was elected to Congress, serving during the session of 1829–30, where he proved himself a prompt debater and a valuable member of various committees. In 1835 he was appointed to the position of Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court by President JACKSON. A sound and accomplished jurist, he devoted his attention particularly to the subject of Admiralty jurisdiction, and his opinion on matters connected therewith has long been accepted as of weight and importance.

RETURN OF THE DUNDERBERG.

Slight Accident to Her Machinery—She Returns for Repairs.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ON BOARD THE DUNDERBERG, OFF STATEN ISLAND, Friday, July 5, 1867.

It is somewhat of a disappointment to find myself compelled to send you word that the *Dunderberg* has returned to port, and to be writing under the shadow of the Staten Island hills instead of enjoying my *otium cum dignitate* at some point about 250 miles distant from Sandy Hook. But as everything is said to be for the best, I shall adopt the creed of the optimist and patiently trust for better fortune next time we set out.

You have undoubtedly been informed of how triumphantly we departed on the evening of the Fourth, amid the cheering of friends, the "dipping of ensigns" and the Chinese music of the steam whistles of the accompanying tugs. Discharging our pilot off the lightship at 9 o'clock, we stood bravely out to sea—those of us on board who are classed by the ship's company among the "idlers," being fain to trust ourselves without a scruple to the care of Capt. COMSTOCK and his excellent officers, while we sought repose after the excitements of the parting hours.

The night, I am told, was dark, not a star being visible, and as it is of the first importance on board all iron vessels that the compasses shall be fully tested before implicit faith is put in their indications, Capt. COMSTOCK proceeded cautiously, frequently stopping to take soundings. In this manner we progressed until about 3 o'clock A. M., when a disarrangement occurred in the starting-gear of the engine. Upon examination, it was discovered that the injury was not at all serious and that the voyage might be continued without risk. After a little consideration, however, Mr. WEBB determined, as the mishap had occurred so soon after our departure, that it would be better to return to port and have a new casting made of the part which had caused the trouble. He was influenced in this determination by the terms of his contract with the French Government, which call for the delivery of the ship in perfect order, and also by the fact that the defect could be more expeditiously rectified at the foundry where the engine was constructed than elsewhere. The occurrence will involve a short delay—a day or two, perhaps—and after the renewal of the gearing the *Dunderberg* will leave her anchorage off Quarantine, S. I., and again proceed to sea.

It is due to Mr. ROACH, the constructor of the engines of the *Dunderberg*, to say that the derangement of the gearing which has caused the return of the vessel was purely accidental—no foresight on his part could have prevented it, and repeated tests of the engine on trial trips and at the dock, had hitherto failed to develop it.

The ship has fully justified, by her latest trip, the high praise which she has received for speed, buoyancy and sea-going qualities. She is quite comfortable, the ventilation of every part of her being thorough. Indeed, the firemen tell me that it is as cool in the fire-room as on board any wooden steamer on which they have served. The vessel's motion in a seaway is easy and slow. There is no jerk whatever as she rolls, and I expect to cross the Atlantic in her far more comfortably than I could in any other propeller afloat, and with about as much steadiness as in a first-class side-wheeler.

We dropped anchor off Edgewater, S. I., about 1:30 P. M. The weather was murky and squally after we passed the light ship on the way in, and we saw a small sloop-rigged yacht capsized in the lower bay. I am afraid some person or persons were drowned, as another yacht ran to her and I could only see one man taken from the water.

The pilot who brought us up, who had never been on board before, expressed his wonder at the quick obedience of the *Dunderberg* to her helm. "She steers like a pilot-boat," he said, as indeed he might when he saw her great bulk turned around in a space not more than three times her length. H. J. W.

A CAP IDENTIFIED.—The cap found on Thursday on the lower bay off Elizabeth City was yesterday identified at the Twenty-seventh Precinct Station-house as belonging to a young man named EDWARD H HENRY, aged twenty-three, who was employed in an express office at the corner of Catharine-street and East Broadway. HENRY was light complexioned, light brown hair, a small goatee, and at the time he was lost overboard, had on a pair of purple-striped pants, and a linen sack. The body has not yet been recovered.

We are requested to state that the Globe Insurance Company had no insurance on the Excelsior Cotton Mills in Spring-street.

An Unprecedented Triumph.

CABLE DISPATCH, PARIS EXPOSITION, July 1, 1867.

"STEINWAY & SONS, of New-York,"

have been awarded by the Supreme Jury of the Exposition THE FIRST GOLD MEDAL OF MERIT *for the highest degree of perfection in grand, square and upright Pianos and the most valuable inventions, showing the greatest progress in the construction of piano-fortes, with the strongest indorsement of the* SUPREME INTERNATIONAL JURY.

In addition to the above, Steinway & Sons have received the following Cable dispatch:

"PARIS, July 4.

The great Societé des Beaux Arts, of Paris, have, after a careful examination of all the musical instruments exhibited at the Paris Exposition, awarded to STEINWAY & SONS, of New-York, *their Grand Testimonial Medal, for greatest superiority and novelty of construction in Pianos.*"

Warerooms—First floor of Steinway Hall, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between 4th-av. and Irving-place, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

American (Waltham) Watches.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.—*Advertisement.*

American Watches at Factory Prices.
T. B. BYNNER & CO., No. 189 Broadway and No. 157 Fulton-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Honors well Merited.—A Legion of Honor conferred on Mme. Chevalier by the Emperor of the French.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR.—This recently-improved article positively restores gray hair to its original color and youthful beauty; is a dressing which imparts life, growth and strength to the weakest hair, and stops its falling out at once. Sold by all druggists, fashionable hair-dressers and fancy-goods dealers. The trade supplied by the wholesale druggists. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D., No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York.

Curtains. A SPECIALTY, AT KELTY'S, No. 447 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia—No Cure no Pay.—Dr. FITLER'S Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy. Certificates 13,256 Philadelphia. Cures warranted—permanent cure. Agents, DEMAS BARNES, No. 21 Park-row; HELMBOLD, No. 594 Broadway; KITCHEN, No. 1,273 Broadway; also, druggists.

Pyle's O. K. Soap—Hard, and not liable to improdent waste. It recommends itself. Try it. Sold by grocers everywhere. Depot No. 350 Washington-st.

Dean's Cakes and Confectionery, No. 898 Broadway, between 19th and 20th sts., opposite where the peacocks are.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Florence Sewing-Machines.
REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH.
Best Family Machine in the world. No. 505 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report,*" at the "*Grand Trial.*"] 508 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Elliptic Lockstitch Sewing-Machines.—First premiums, 1866. No. 543 Broadway. Crystal foot; volute tension; adjustable drop feed.

Weed Sewing-Machines.—THE NEW MODEL—Worthy of attention. Salesroom, No. 613 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Paris Exposition.
ELIAS HOWE, JR.,
President of the
HOWE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY,
Awarded a
GOLD MEDAL,
And created a Knight of the
LEGION OF HONOR
By the
EMPEROR NAPOLEON
For the
SEWING-MACHINE,
Which puts "the HOWE" at the head of all Sewing-machine Exhibitors.
THE HOWE SEWING-MACHINE TRIUMPHANT!
The FIRST and BEST MACHINE in the World!

Paris Exposition.
THE SEWING-MACHINE RESULT.
WHEELER & WILSON CARRY THE DAY
The highest premium,
The only
GOLD MEDAL,
For perfection in Sewing-Machines has been awarded to the
WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
No. 625 Broadway.
There were eighty-two competitors, and the greatest interest attended the announcement of the result.

Special Telegram from the
PARIS EXPOSITION.
Medal awarded to the
WEED SEWING-MACHINE CO.
New-York Office, No. 613 Broadway.

The Miseries Suffered by the Victims of Fever and Ague are permanently removed by D. JAYNE'S AGUE MIXTURE, a sure cure for all Chills and attending Fevers. Sold everywhere.

A. * * * Established 1801.
FOR THE HAIR AND SKIN.
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE.
BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS,
OR
MEDICATED COMPOUND.

Patronized by the principal families in Europe and America. This excellent article is admitted to be the standard preparation for all purposes connected with the hair. It prevents its falling off, eradicates scurf, dandruff, &c., and keeps it in the most beautiful condition. Its habitual use renders the use of oil, pomatum, or any other preparation quite superfluous. Sold by
GAVEY, No. 17 Queen-st., Jersey, Europe.
SHAYER, No. 229 Piccadilly, London.
JONES & CO., No. 43 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris.
BIRCH, No. 1 Molesworth-st., Dublin.
GOTTHELF VOSS, Hamburg.
HENERY, High-st., Guernsey.
GREEN, No. 48 High-st.
GRATHAM, Lincolnshire.
CONGALA, Madrid, Spain.
CORUJO, Havana.
LYMAN BROTHERS, Canada.
MORTON & CO., Nova Scotia.
GRAHAM, Newfoundland.
BURGOYNE & CO., San Francisco.
WATSON, Prince Edward's Island.
HEMPSTEAD, Balize, Honduras.
F. C. HERBERGER & CO., Panama.
V. D. Mirallis, Montevideo; Mobey, Brazil; Moss & Co., Australia; Youngman & Co., Dunedin, New-Zealand; Hargous, Vera Cruz, Mexico; Kennedy, Jalapa; Weir, Prussia; Lacoste, Russia; Barratt, China; Manlove, Japan; by all druggists throughout the world, and at the principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York, United States, America.

To Families.
COLGATE & COMPANY recommend to the public their **Laundry Soap,** believing it to afford **greater actual value** and economy in consequence of its **absolute purity** and the superiority of stock employed in its fabrication than **any other** household soap in use. It may be obtained of all first-class grocers or of the manufacturers, Nos. 53 and 55 John-st., New-York.

Postage Currency of all Denominations, in packages of $10 each, may be had in exchange for greenbacks by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

Christadoro's Hair Dye is Universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory 6 Astor House.

MARRIED.

BACON—CADMUS.—At Castleton, Staten Island, on Wednesday, July 3, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Mr. Rogers, THOMAS H. BACON, of Brooklyn, to GERTRUDE P., daughter of Jasper G. Cadmus, Esq., of Port Richmond, S. I. No cards.

DIED.

COOK.—Suddenly, on Thursday, July 4, VINCENT MURRELL, infant son of Vincent L. and Hettie M. Cook.

The funeral services will take place at the residence of his parents, No. 309 West 4th-st., this day, (Saturday,) the 6th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M.

CLARK.—On Thursday, July 4, at her late residence, No. 87 Dean-st., Mrs. MARY R. CLARK, wife of L. G. Clark.

Funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

CARTER.—At Newark, N. J., on Thursday, July 4, HELLEN MURRY, beloved daughter of Edward and Charlotte Carter.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Third Presbyterian Church, this (Saturday) afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

CHRISTMAS.—On Friday, July 5, FLORENCE EMILY, twin daughter of Charles H. and Emily Christmas, in the 12th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, No. 148 Henry-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, July 8, at 2 o'clock.

CORNWELL.—Drowned, while bathing, on Thursday, July 4, J. WESLEY, son of Richard H. and Elizabeth L. Cornwell, aged 23 years and 8 months.

Relatives and friends of the family, and members of Company B, 13th Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., and Stella Lodge No. 485, F. & A. M., are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 226 Gates-av., near Classon, Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 7th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

DAVIS.—On Sunday evening, June 30, HELEN S. DAVIS, daughter of Rev. Jok K. Davis, of Troy.

DODD.—Suddenly, on Friday morning, July 5, JANE REBECCA, youngest daughter of John W. and Annie Dodd.

The funeral will take place on Sunday at 2 P. M., from No. 161 Grove-st., Jersey City. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

DAVIS.—On Thursday, July 4, at his late residence, No. 333 Gold-st., Brooklyn, DAVID DAVIS, native of Newcastle, South Wales, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude and resignation.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Sabbath afternoon, 7th inst., at 4 o'clock.

FICKETT.—At Scarsdale, on Friday morning, July 5, in the 30th year of her age, SARAH JANE, wife of Samuel Fickett, and daughter of Edgar Downing, Esq.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, at 1½ o'clock on Sunday afternoon. Her remains will be interred in the family burial-ground in the town of Harrison, Westchester County.

HILGER.—Suddenly, while bathing in the Hackensack River, at Hackensack, N. J., on Thursday, July 4, MAURICE, son of the late Maurice and Delia A. Hilger, in the 24th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the University-place Presbyterian Church, corner of 10th-st., on Monday, July 8, at 4 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

KINGDON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, July 5, EMILY, youngest child of Charles D. and Mary Kingdon.

LOUNSBURY.—At Winnipauk, Conn., on Thursday, July 4, SARAH A. LOUNSBURY, aged 47 years and 10 months.

The funeral services will take place at the residence of Geo. H. Randle, on Monday next at 2½ o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

LEONARD.—At San José, Cal., on Sunday, June 9, of consumption, ABNER H. LEONARD, aged 23 years, only son of Jason S. and Mary J. Leonard, of this City.

ODELL.—On Thursday evening, July 4, of consumption, MIMA MCLEAN, wife of Henry Odell.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 315 East 21st-st., at 10 o'clock A. M. this day, (Saturday,) July 6. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

PITTIS.—On Thursday, July 4, Mr. THOMAS PITTIS, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at 3 o'clock P. M. this day, (Saturday,) the 6th inst., from his late residence, No. 49 East 19th-st., without further invitation.

SHAW.—On Friday, July 5, ELEANOR, widow of the late John Shaw, in the 86th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her son-in-law, James Delamater, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of the latter, No. 153 East 34th-st., on Sunday next, July 7, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SHEFFIELD.—On Friday, July 5, Mrs. BETSEY SHEFFIELD, in the 79th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, No. 320 Lexington-av., at 2 P. M. on Sunday, July 7.

YOUNG.—On Tuesday, July 2, MERCY B., wife of Daniel Young, aged 62 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son, John S. Young, No. 24 Amity-place, at 2 o'clock this (Saturday) afternoon.

OFFICIAL.—[No. —.]
CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, July 4, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at the foot of Hammond-street, height five feet five inches, stout built, sandy hair, no whiskers, had on knitted undershirt, large plaid woolen shirt, dark pants, leather belt around the waist, Congress gaiter on right foot. Found on body, tin tobacco-box, containing some type. The body had the appearance of a sailor. Body sent to the Morgue.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

W. C. GOVER, Coroner.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DESIRABLE kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE
UNION PACIFIC
RAILROAD COMPANY.
THEIR FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
AS AN INVESTMENT.

The rapid progress of the Union Pacific Railroad, now building west from Omaha, Nebraska, and forming, with its western connections, an unbroken line across the continent, attracts attention to the value of the First Mortgage Bonds which the Company now offer to the public. The first question asked by prudent investors is, "Are these bonds secure?" Next, "Are they a profitable investment?" To reply in brief:

1st. The early completion of the whole great line to the Pacific is as certain as any future business event can be. The Government grant of over twenty million acres of land and fifty million dollars in its own bonds practically guarantees it. One-fourth of the work is already done, and the track continues to be laid at the rate of two miles a day.

2d. The Union Pacific Railroad bonds are issued upon what promises to be one of the most profitable lines of railroad in the country. For many years it must be the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific; and being without competition, it can maintain remunerative rates.

3d. 376 miles of this road are finished, and fully equipped with depots, locomotives, cars, &c., and two trains are daily running each way. The materials for the remaining 141 miles to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains are on hand, and it is under contract to be done in September.

4th. The net earnings of the sections already finished are *several times greater* than the gold interest upon the First Mortgage Bonds upon such sections, and if not another mile of the road were built, the part already completed would not only pay interest and expenses, but be profitable to the Company.

5th. The Union Pacific Railroad Bonds can be issued only as the road progresses, and therefore can never be in the market unless they represent a *bona fide* property.

6th. Their amount is strictly limited by law to a sum equal to what is granted by the U. S. Government, and for which it takes a *second* lien as its security. This amount upon the first 517 miles west from Omaha is only $16,000 per mile.

7th. The fact that the U. S. Government considers a second lien upon the road a good investment, and that some of the shrewdest railroad builders of the country have already paid in five million dollars upon the stock, (which is to them a third lien,) may well inspire confidence in a first lien.

8th. Although it is not claimed that there can be any better securities than Governments, there are parties who consider a first mortgage upon such a property as this the very best security in the world, and who sell their Governments to reinvest in these bonds—thus securing a greater interest.

9th. As the Union Pacific Railroad bonds are offered for the present at 90 cents on the dollar and accrued interest, they are the cheapest security in the market, being 15 per cent. less than United States stocks.

10th. At the current rate of premium on gold, they pay

OVER NINE PER CENT. INTEREST.

The daily subscriptions are already large, and they will continue to be received in New-York by the
CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau-st.
CLARK, DODGE & Co., Bankers, No. 51 Wall-st.,
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall-st.,
and by BANKS AND BANKERS generally throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained. They will also be sent by mail from the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York, on application. Subscribers will select their own agents in whom they have confidence, who alone will be responsible to them for the safe delivery of the bonds.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL $1,000,000. SHARES $100 EACH.
NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The third installment of fifteen per cent. will be due and payable on the 1st day of July, 1867.

Subscribers are requested to call at the Ninth National Bank, No. 363 Broadway, and pay the same, bringing their receipts with them, or remit to the Company by check to the order of the Company.

A small portion of the capital stock remains unsubscribed. Application within a few days is recommended to those desiring to secure stock.

New subscribers from this date will pay forty dollars per share at the time of subscribing, and balance in easy installments, or the entire amount may be paid in at once, and interest allowed to the average day of payment of the calls.

☞ Circulars with full information may be obtained at the temporary office of the Company at the Ninth National Bank, No. 363 Broadway, corner Franklin-st., New-York.

ELISHA A. PACKER,
THOMAS W. SHANNON,
THOMAS B. READ,
JOSEPH U. ORVIS,
HENRY C. CARTER,
Commissioners.

OVERFLOW OF BILE.

When the bile that should pass off by the bowels gets into the blood, the vigor of body and mind alike declines. In such cases the liver must be directly acted upon. Give RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS in full doses, and in a few days the trouble will be over. They contain a vegetable substitute for mercury, possessing all the anti-bilious properties of that mineral, yet entirely free from its corrosive principle.

Price 25 cents per box, coated with sweet gum, free from taste. Sold by druggists.

SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS—NEW STYLES.

Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, Eight, Ten to Seventy-five Dollars a set, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, OF PHILADELPHIA, will be at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, professionally, every TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

DR. KENNEDY'S
DIARRHŒA CORDIAL.
ONE BOTTLE WILL CURE.

Every traveler, by land or water, should have a bottle of it.

Every family, in sickness or in health, should have a bottle of it.

It will cure simple Summer Complaint.
It will cure Diarrhœa.
It will cure Dysentery.
It will cure Griping of the Bowels.
It will cure Cholera Morbus.
It will restore the tone of the bowels when reduced with a looseness of any kind.

Full directions are given with each bottle how to manage all diseases occasioned by a looseness of the bowels. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, Roxbury, Mass. Price $1. For sale by Demas, Barnes & Co., No. 21 Park-row, F. C. Wells & Co., No. 195 Fulton-st., N. Y.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
LINENS,
MOSQUITO CANOPIES,
SLIP COVERINGS.
WALRAVEN, No. 686 Broadway, below 4th-st.

THE ROUND TABLE.
A SATURDAY REVIEW OF POLITICS, LITERATURE, SOCIETY AND ART.

The SIXTH VOLUME of THE ROUND TABLE begins with the first number published in July. The marked success of this journal warrants its conductors in promising important improvements during the year. Advertisers are reminded that there is now no medium in the country more valuable for addressing the wealthy and cultivated classes than THE ROUND TABLE. Terms of subscription: 1 copy 1 year, $6; 1 copy 2 years, $10. For more detailed terms, circulars, advertisers' rates, &c., address

THE ROUND TABLE,
No. 132 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE REPUBLICAN INTEGRITY OF the Continent Vindicated in the Just Execution of Maximilian, the Usurper!
Singular Spectacle of the Codfish Aristocracy of the Democracy Weeping Over the Death of a Prince!
Dignified Courage of Our Sister Republic of Mexico.
Infamies of the Puritan Excise Law.
See *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times* of July 6, 1867.

THE REPUBLICAN INTEGRITY OF the Continent Vindicated in the Just Execution of Maximilian, the Usurper!
Singular Spectacle of the Codfish Aristocracy of the Democracy Weeping over the Death of a Prince!
Dignified Courage of Our Sister Republic of Mexico!
Infamies of the Puritan Excise Law.
See *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times* of July 6, 1867.

AT AN INFORMAL MEETING ON BOARD the yacht ALICE, of members of the "Brooklyn Yacht Club," to take into consideration the death of their fellow member, J. WESLEY CORNWELL, occurring on their excursion, it was

Resolved, That the sympathies of the Club be extended to the family and friends of deceased, and that the members attend the funeral.

By order of the Commodore.

W. T. LEE, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND SOUND, July 4, 1867.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Falmouth and Havre, per steamship FULTON; for Ireland, via Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF BALTIMORE, and for the German States, via Hamburg, per steamer TEUTONIA, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 6th day of July, at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:05 A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:55 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:40 A. M.; Station G, 7:35 A. M.; Station O, 8 A. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

INVALIDS' WHEEL-CHAIRS, FOR IN OR OUT-DOOR USE, FROM $20.
Invalids' carriages to order.
Patent cantering horses, $12 to $25.
Child's carriages, swings, hobby-horses, &c.
S. W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st.

AWAY WITH SPECTACLES.
OLD EYES MADE NEW

easily, without doctor or medicine. Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents.

Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 110 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st., New-York.

AWAY WITH UNCOMFORTABLE TRUSSES—COMFORT AND CURE FOR THE RUPTURED. Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 110 Lexington-av., corner East 28th-st., New-York.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION FOR the married. Sent, in sealed envelope, on receipt of 10 cents.

Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of "Medical Common Sense." Book 400 pages, $1 50, sent by mail.) No. 110 Lexington-av., corner East 28th-st., New-York.

WITH A BOX OF PHOENIX DISINFECTANT you can stop bad smells and noxious gases Cheap! Durable! Instantaneous. Agency, No. 4 Dey-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. VON EISENBERG

Begs to inform his patients and the public in general that he has now opened his new and spacious Consulting Rooms at No. 251 5th-av., where he attends to all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Catarrh, Throat and Asthma.

Dr. Von Eisenberg has spared neither labor nor expense to add many additions and improvements to his

ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON,

The celebrated apparatus invented by
DR. VON EISENBERG,
For the cure of all diseases of the
EYE, EAR, CATARRH,
DISEASES OF THE THROAT, ASTHMA.
Affections of the Voice, Laryngeal, Bronchial and Pulmonary Complaints, Disordered Functions of the Digestive Organs.

Dr. Von Eisenberg has to state that in inviting the first authorities from the best Medical Colleges of New-York to witness the operation and effect of his extraordinary valuable invention, with its new and wonderful additions, it must be understood that it does not cure every ailment in the world, but it does cure all the diseases above enumerated, such as Impaired Sight, Noises in the Head, Discharges from the Ear, Deafness, Sore Throat, Chronic Catarrh in its worst stage, Lung and Liver Diseases, Inflammation of the Air Cells of the Lungs, restores the Nervous Power, Cures Consumption, Phthisis or wasting away.

Ascorides and Galeboth Dioscr say, "Sympathy and antipathy are two hinges upon which the whole model of physic turns. The physician who minds them not is like a door off its hooks, and is more like to do his patients harm than to cure them."

Thousands have been cured by one application of his Æsthetico-Neuralgicon. Dr. VON EISENBERG has no nostrum requiring secrecy to insure its efficacy, for his treatment is based on long experience; assiduous attention, continued and successful practice, and by his peculiar process he is enabled to restore the sufferer to his normal condition of health. Hundreds, it is well known, have come forward to testify publicly, that they were cured by a single application; and many, as they themselves express, have been actually saved from the grave.

"EARS TO THE DEAF."

NEW-YORK, May 21, 1867.

The undersigned has been deaf in the right ear for a great length of time, had been troubled with disagreeable noises in the head. I submitted to an operation by Dr. Von Eisenberg, who by his great skill completely restored the hearing in one operation, in about five minutes' time. I am perfectly satisfied, and would warmly recommend any person suffering from that disagreeable ailment (deafness) to place himself immediately under the care of this eminently skillful and successful physician.

THOMAS J. MOORE,
No. 333 Greenwich-st.

Dr. VON EISENBERG'S office is No. 251 5th-av.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 23, 1867.

Dr. Von Eisenberg, 5th-av., New-York:

DEAR SIR: If the following statement can be of service to you I can have no objection to your publishing the same. I feel very grateful to you, and cheerfully bear testimony to your eminent skill as displayed in my case.

I had long suffered with deafness, which seemed to be growing greater every year, and while in New-York, in October last, by the advice of one of my friends, I called upon you. I did not, however, expect to be relieved, as I had already expended considerable sums in consulting various physicians and surgeons, whose advice had not in the slightest degree benefited me. To my great delight, however, I found my hearing improved after the first consultation, and after paying you ten visits during the space of a fortnight, I could hear almost as well as in the days of my youth. The cure in my case seems to myself and friends almost miraculous, and I ought to state that I experienced no pain whatever from your operations or applications.

I send this by the hand of my friend, Col. J. B. Williamson, who can certify to all the statements I have herein made.

In conclusion, I would state that upon learning that my means were limited, you made a considerable reduction in your charges.

Gratefully, your sincere friend and obedient servant,
CHARLES H. LEDWITH.

CONSULTING ROOMS, NO. 251 5TH-AV.,
Northeast corner 28th-st., New-York.

AMERICAN PIANOS.
CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANO-FORTES,
have been awarded, at the Paris Exposition, by the Emperor Napoleon, July 1, 1867, the
GOLD MEDAL OF HONOR
and decoration of the
LEGION OF HONOR,
as a testimonial of the superiority of their instruments over all others at the Exposition.
WAREROOMS, NO. 652 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK.

NOTICE.

The Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company due July 1, 1867, will be paid in GOLD COIN on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES from Jan. 1, 1861, to the present time; also, a file of the New-York *Herald* from Jan. 1, 1861, to the present time. Address O. H., Box No. 1,873 New-York Post-office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A BOOK
THAT SHOULD BE READ BY EVERY ONE
RICH OR POOR WHO WOULD SPEND LESS
WITHOUT BUYING LESS.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES,
Their History, Organization and Management,
Based on the recent work of EUGENE RICHTER, with annotations and amendments, rendering the work specially adapted for use in the United States.
Paper 50 cents; cloth $1.
Copies by mail, post-paid, on receipt of the price.
LEOPOLDT & HOLT,
No. 451 Broome-st., New-York.

CAPITAL BOOKS FOR
SUMMER READING.

THE MAGA STORIES	75 cents and $1 25
THE MAGA TRAVELS, or "Excursion Papers"	75 cents and $1 25
THE MAGA SOCIAL PAPERS	75 cents and $1 25

*** The above volumes contain more than fifty of the "most lively, pithy and entertaining papers which our periodical literature has produced."

There are no better volumes of the size to "take into the country." They are confidently commended to all sensible people.

G. P. PUTNAM & SON, No. 661 Broadway, and all booksellers.

PARIS AND ITS PEOPLE.

TUCKERMAN'S BOOK ON PARIS should be read not only by all persons going there, but by those who stay at home.

Besides the comprehensive and discriminating analysis of Paris itself, by Mr. Tuckerman, the volume contains the PRELIMINARY REPORT on the American part of the Exposition. 1 vol. 16mo, cloth. Price $1.

"Capitally written and apropos to the times."—*New-York Commercial Advertiser.*
"Full of information."—*New-York Express.*
"Studded with lively anecdotes."—*New-York Albion.*
"The production of a keen and skillful observer."—*Round Table.*

A NEW COMIC BOOK
BY
ARTEMUS WARD.
ARTEMUS WARD IN LONDON.

This new book, by the late Artemus Ward, contains, among many other laughable chapters, the celebrated Letters to *Punch*, which created so much merriment. It is illustrated with numerous comic drawings by Howard, and will be found one of the most amusing books of the season. *** Bound uniformly with Ward's other books. Price $1 50.

G. W. CARLETON & CO., PUBLISHERS, NEW-YORK.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

DOMBEY AND SON.—The sixth volume of the remarkably popular "diamond" edition of Dickens' complete works. Uniform in every respect with the preceding volumes. Illustrated edition, containing 16 full-page illustrations by S. Eytinge, made expressly for this edition, $1 50; plain edition, $1 25.

DISEASES OF THE EYE. By HENRY W. WILLIAMS, M. D. Revised and enlarged edition. Copiously illustrated, $4.

*** For sale by all booksellers. Sent postpaid on receipt of price by the publishers,

TICKNOR & FIELDS, Boston.
No. 63 Bleecker-st., New-York.

HAYTER'S CHURCH MUSIC.

A Collection of Psalm and Hymn Tunes, Chants, Services, Anthems, &c. By A. U. HAYTER, Organist of Trinity Church, Boston. This volume contains a selection of the best pieces performed at Trinity Church, Boston, always noted for its fine music, during the past twenty-five years, and cannot fail to be highly prized by the musical public. Cloth, $2 75; Boards, $2 50. CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

HISTORY OF WEST POINT AND ITS military importance during the American Revolution, and the origin and progress of the United States Military Academy. By Capt. EDWARD C. BOYNTON; 1 vol., 8vo., illustrated with 36 maps and engravings. Cloth, beveled boards, $6.

WEST POINT LIFE.—A Poem read before the Dialectic Society of the United States Military Academy. Illustrated with pen and ink sketches by a Cadet. To which is added the Song "Benny Havens, Oh!" Oblong, 8vo., cloth; $2 50.

GUIDE TO WEST POINT and the U. S. Military Academy, with maps and engravings. 18mo, flexible cloth; $1. D. VAN NOSTRAND, Publisher.

*** Copies of the above works sent free by mail on receipt of price.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW-YORK.
Have just Published

DRAPER'S CIVIL WAR. History of the American Civil War. By JOHN WILLIAM DRAPER, M.D., LL.D., Professor of Chemistry and Physiology in the University of New-York, author of a "Treatise on Human Physiology," "History of the Intellectual Development of Europe," "Thoughts on American Civil Policy," &c. To be completed in three elegant octavo vols., of about 500 pp. each. Vol. I. now ready, Cloth, beveled edges, price $3 50.

MR. WYNYARD'S WARD. A Novel. By HOLME LEE, author of "Sylvan Holt's Daughter," "Annis Warleigh's Fortunes," "Kathie Brande," &c. 8vo, Paper, 50 cents.

BENCH AND BAR. Anecdotes of the Bench and Bar By L. J. BIGELOW. Portraits. Crown 8vo, Cloth, $2 50.

RAYMOND'S HEROINE. A Novel. 8vo, Paper, 50 cents.

OLIN'S COLLEGE LIFE: Its Theory and Practice. By Rev. STEPHEN OLIN, D.D., LL.D., late President of the Wesleyan University. 12mo, Cloth, beveled, $1 50.

SOWING THE WIND. A Novel. By E. LYNN LINTON, author of "Lizzie Lorton of Greyrigg." 8vo, Paper, 50 cents.

BROWNE'S LAND OF THOR. The Land of Thor. By J. ROSS BROWNE. Numerous Illustrations. 12mo, Cloth, beveled edges, $2.

TROLLOPE'S BARSET. The Last Chronicle of Barset. By ANTHONY TROLLOPE, Author of "Orley Farm," "Small House at Allington," &c., &c. With Illustrations. 8vo, Cloth, $2; Paper, $1 50.

MEAD'S GRAPE CULTURE AND WINE MAKING. An Elementary Treatise on American Grape Culture and Wine Making. By PETER B. MEAD. Profusely Illustrated. 8vo, Cloth, $3.

MISS RAVENEL'S CONVERSION FROM SECESSION TO LOYALTY. A Novel. By J. W. DE FOREST, Author of "European Acquaintance," &c., &c. 12mo, Cloth, Beveled Edges, $2.

THACKERAY'S LECTURES. Containing "THE ENGLISH HUMORISTS" and "THE FOUR GEORGES." Harper's Legible, Cheap, and Handsome Edition. Complete in one Volume, with Illustrations. 12mo, Cloth, $1 25.

THACKERAY'S PENDENNIS. A Legible, Cheap, and Handsome Edition. With numerous Illustrations by the Author, and a Portrait on Steel by Halpin after Lawrence's Picture. 12mo, Cloth, $1 25.

From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

We can only say that it grieves us to see, (we never read them,) and to see universally applauded in the daily press, the multiplying *Diamond* editions of popular authors. Their publishers surely cannot realize what an injury they may inflict upon the eyes of their readers. It is poor economy to buy a book at half price printed in type so small as not to be read without such a risk.

From the New-York Times.

We feel bound to add our protest to that of other journals against the "Diamond" editions of popular authors, which are becoming so abundant. Apart from the facts that they are portable and cheap, they have nothing whatever to recommend them. They can be read only with difficulty and absolute danger to the eyesight, and if read by travelers, they will do more for oculists and blind asylums than all other agencies put together. The Harpers issued "Vanity Fair" in three volumes—by far the finest and best edition of this great work ever published.

THACKERAY'S NEWCOMES. The Newcomes. Memoirs of a most Respectable Family. New edition, printed on Large, Legible Type. With the Author's Illustrations. 8vo, Cloth, $1 50.

JAMES' BANKRUPT LAW. The Bankrupt Law of the United States. 1867. With Notes and a Collection of American and English Decisions upon the Principles and Practice of the Law of Bankruptcy. Adapted to the use of the Lawyer and Merchant. By EDWIN JAMES, of the New-York Bar, and one of the Framers of the recent English Bankruptcy Amendment Act. With copious Indexes, and an Appendix containing the General Orders and Forms promulgated by the United States Supreme Court. 8vo, Cloth, Beveled Edges, $4.

The above is a *New Edition*, containing the GENERAL ORDERS, together with the FORMS OF PROCEEDINGS IN BANKRUPTCY, AS PROMULGATED BY THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT, with a copious Analytical Index.

ORDERS AND FORMS IN BANKRUPTCY. The General Orders, together with the Forms of Proceedings in Bankruptcy, as promulgated by the United States Supreme Court. Prefaced by the "Act to establish a Uniform System of Bankruptcy throughout the United States." The whole complete in neat pamphlet form. Price 25 cents.

NORA AND ARCHIBALD LEE. A Novel. 8vo, Paper, 50 cents.

ISTHMUS OF PANAMA. History of the Panama Railroad; and of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Together with a Traveler's Guide and Business Man's Hand-Book for the Panama Railroad, and the Lines of Steamships connecting it with Europe, the United States, the North and South Atlantic and Pacific Coasts, China, Australia and Japan, by Sail and Steam. By F. N. OTIS, M. D. Numerous Illustrations. 12mo, Cloth, $2 00.

M'CLINTOCK AND STRONG'S CYCLOPÆDIA. A Cyclopædia of Biblical, Theological and Ecclesiastical Literature. Prepared by the Rev. JOHN M'CLINTOCK, D. D., and JAMES STRONG, S. T. D. Vol. I.—A. B. Royal 8vo, Cloth, $5 00. (*Sold by Subscription.*)

BULWER'S CAXTONS. The Caxtons: A Family Picture. By Sir EDWARD BULWER LYTTON, Bart. Library edition, elegantly printed on fine Calendered Paper. 12mo, Cloth, $1 00.

HARPER & BROTHERS will send either of the above books by mail, postage prepaid, to any part of the United States, on receipt of the price.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
NOS. 443 AND 445 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
PUBLISH THIS DAY,
THE PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY OF THE MIND.
BY HENRY MAUDSLEY, M. D., LONDON.
One volume, 8vo. Cloth. Price $4.
CONTENTS:

PART I.—THE PHYSIOLOGY OF THE MIND.
CHAPTER 1. On the Method of the Study of Mind.
CHAPTER 2. The Mind and the Nervous System.
CHAPTER 3. The Spinal Cord, or Tertiary Nervous Centres; or, Nervous Centres of Reflex Action.
CHAPTER 4. Secondary Nervous Centres; or, Sensory Ganglia; Sensorium Commune.
CHAPTER 5. Hemispherical Ganglia, Cortical Cells of the Cerebral Hemispheres, Ideational Nervous Centres, Primary Nervous Centres, Intellectorium Commune.
CHAPTER 6. The Emotions.
CHAPTER 7. Volition.
CHAPTER 8. Motor Nervous Centres; or, Motorium Commune and Actuation or Effection.
CHAPTER 9. Memory and Imagination.
PART II.—THE PATHOLOGY OF THE MIND.
CHAPTER 1. On the Causes of Insanity.
CHAPTER 2. On the Insanity of Early Life.
CHAPTER 3. On the Varieties of Insanity.
CHAPTER 4. On the Pathology of Insanity.
CHAPTER 5. On the Diagnosis of Insanity.
CHAPTER 6. On the Prognosis of Insanity.
CHAPTER 7. On the Treatment of Insanity.

A NEW NOVEL BY LOUISA MUHLBACH.
LOUISA OF PRUSSIA AND HER TIMES.
An Historical Novel.
By L. MUHLBACH.
1 volume, 8vo. Illustrated.
Paper covers, $1 50; Cloth, $2.

"This interesting historical novel takes the reader to Prussia during the period of the invasion of Germany by Napoleon. It gives us the German side of that war, showing how deeply they felt the humiliation which Napoleon's victories compelled them to endure. The character of the beautiful and beloved Louisa of Prussia, whose memory is cherished by Prussians as that of a saint, is charmingly portrayed."

Recently published, by the same author.

HENRY VIII. AND CATHARINE PARR. An Historical Novel. By L. MUHLBACH. 1 vol., 12mo. Cloth, $2.

"There is a wonderful fascination in the writings of LOUISA MUHLBACH. Dealing with Kings and Queens, courts and courtiers of a time long past, she is thoroughly acquainted with their manners and customs, their laws and habits, their weakness and crimes; and following history in its essential features, she weaves a story of court life which has a terrible power to fascinate."

JOSEPH II. AND HIS COURT. An Historical Novel. Translated from the German by ADELAIDE DE V. CHAUDRON. 1 vol., 8vo. Paper cover, $1 50; Cloth, $2.

"In 'Joseph II.' she transcends her previous efforts, not only in the story wrought out in a masterly manner, but the real characters that figure in it have been carefully studied from the detailed chronicles of the time."—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

FREDERICK THE GREAT AND HIS COURT. An Historical Novel. Translated from the German by Mrs. CHAPMAN COLEMAN and her Daughters. 1 vol., 12mo. 434 pages. Cloth, $2.

"The most remarkable volume of our time. It is entertaining and piquant, and will command a very wide circle of readers."—*Troy Whig.*

THE MERCHANT OF BERLIN. An Historical Novel. Translated from the German by AMORY COFFIN, M. D. 1 vol., 12mo. Cloth, $2.

"There is not a dull chapter in it. The interest of the reader is well maintained from the beginning to the close, and we know of no book of similar character which would while away an afternoon more pleasantly."—*Utica Herald.*

BERLIN AND SANS-SOUCI; OR, FREDERICK THE GREAT AND HIS FRIENDS. By L. MUHLBACH. 1 vol., 12mo. Cloth, $2.

"We have on several occasions, in noticing the works of the great German authoress, Miss MUHLBACH, expressed our admiration of them, but are now, after much careful reading of each volume as it has come from the press, almost constrained to pronounce them matchless; unrivaled in the whole domain of historical romance."—*Chicago Journal of Commerce.*

FREDERICK THE GREAT AND HIS FAMILY. By LOUISA MUHLBACH. 1 vol., 8vo. Illustrated. Paper cover, $1 50; Cloth, $2.

"To any person who has read a single one of these pictorial and dramatic romances, the name of the author will assert the vivid interest of the book. They are more than entertaining; they are valuable as careful studies of history, minutely and appreciatively drawn."—*Chicago Republican.*

Either of the above sent free by mail on receipt of the price.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

Indians on the Smoky Hill—Their Depredations—Satanta, Chief of the Kiowas—Gens. Hancock and Custer.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NORTH PLATTE, Nebraska, Friday, June 27, 1867.

Every settler in the Platte Valley rejoices that the Indians have left. That they have gone is a matter of certainty, as there has not been an Indian seen in the Platte Valley during the last nine days. As soon as it was made known that CUSTER with his cavalry was scouting the country the Indians made a general exodus to parts unknown. It has now turned out that after four days' travel they appeared on the Smoky Hill route, murdering and striking terror through the settlements.

Dispatches came to a general officer stopping at this place, that SATANTA, chief of the Kiowas, was committing depredations everywhere on the Santa Fe road. My opinion is that he is not, because the dispatches were too ambiguous. There was no definite certainty, but it seems as if the writer wished the blame to fall upon SATANTA. The settlers and ranchmen hate SATANTA for his boldness, and Indian agents, since he accused them so openly, will lend a hand to their publicity.

It is the same now with SATANTA as it was with SPOTTED-TAIL. He has got to fight whether he will or not. Besides, SATANTA is too big a Chief to be seen with a paltry number of 150. When he takes the war-path it will be with 2,000, and doubtless he may do harm, so harrassed as he is by the unscrupulous persons who inhabit the ranches of the Santa Fe route.

The Cheyennes are making very extensive preparations on the Smoky Hill. Accounts are coming here thick and fast, but we disbelieve them. I went to Gen. HUNT's headquarters yesterday and inquired of him as to his ideas of this new eruption on the Smoky Hill. He said he didn't believe one-half of the news. That as each man hears the news and repeats it to another, it unconsciously assumes grand proportions. There have been four persons killed on the Smoky Hill within the last two weeks. They were the following persons:

G. W. BROWNELL, Galena, Illinois.
EDWARD MCNAIDY, Company E, Third Infantry.
JOSEPH WALDROF, Company E, Third Infantry.
WM. GRANT, herd of SAM DUNHAM.

The following were wounded:

H. C. DAVIS, Driver, wounded in back.
C. H. BLAKE, flesh wound in shoulder.
L. F. DURTELS, on the head.

Ten Indians were killed in the fight, which took place at Big Timber Station.

CUSTER is bearing down upon them with his whole force, and HANCOCK intends sending more troops to the field. Gen. HANCOCK has been traveling through the country with only an escort of 120 men, composed of soldiers and teamsters.

The Last Surrender of Confederate Troops—Letter from Gen. Taylor.

From the Mobile Times, June 30.

We think the present a proper time to give to the world the following heretofore unpublished letter from Lieut.-Gen. RICHARD TAYLOR to Major-Gen. DABNEY H. MAURY, then in command of the remainder of the Confederate forces, and stationed at Cuba. Let those who charge "ex-rebels" with bad faith read this letter, and say whether the South may be trusted:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT ALABAMA,
MISSISSIPPI AND EAST LOUISIANA,
MERIDIAN, Miss., May 3, 1865.

GENERAL: Your communication of yesterday is before me. I addressed a letter to you last evening, explaining at some length the terms of the proposed surrender of the troops in this Department, should such a step, in my judgment, become necessary. I have now to add that the fullest observance of what are technically called "military honors" will be demanded by me, and I believe conceded by Major-Gen. CANBY in that event. You will explain to your troops that a surrender in such an event will not be the consequence of any defeat they have received at the hands of the enemy, but is simply, so far as we are concerned, yielding upon the best terms and with the preservation of our military honor to the logic of events.

The cause for which we have struggled for four years, was a just one at the beginning of the war, and is as just now. The surrender of our two principal armies east of the Mississippi River, will leave me but one course to pursue, viz: to negotiate with Federal commanders and secure such terms as will preserve the military honor of all of us, best provide for the future protection of private rights of many officers and men, and stop the further effusion of blood in what will then be a hopeless cause. By dodging and running from the enemy, we might prolong the war in this department for ten days or two weeks, and at the expiration of that time be compelled to accept the consequences of an unconditional surrender, after the useless loss of perhaps many valuable lives, destruction of stores and destruction of country. If I see the slightest hope of withdrawing my army, or any considerable portion of it, at any cost, to some other field of operation, and there prolong the struggle with the shadow of a chance of final success, I will certainly make the attempt. In the present condition of affairs, such an attempt will not only be useless, but criminal on my part. Gen. HOOD, after fully ascertaining the condition of affairs, and the stage of water in the Mississippi River, (that stream now averaging a width of 35 miles,) agreed with me in the opinion that no considerable portion of my army could be crossed to the trans-Mississippi; individuals may succeed in occasionally crossing, but to cross an army, or organized body of troops, even a company with its arms, is simply impossible. Gen. HOOD, before leaving here, told me he agreed with me fully as to the proposed surrender alluded to, and would, upon reaching the trans-Mississippi, advise the commanders there to adopt the same course that I have marked out for myself. To secure the proper observance of terms granted, it is the interest of every man in the army to faithfully perform his duties as a soldier, one of the most important of which is to guard religiously the public stores, so that the same may be properly and honestly turned over to the United States authorities, besides this the military and individual honor of every officer and man amongst us. I wish you to say to the troops, that I intend, in the event of having to surrender, that they all shall have transportation and subsistence to their homes free of cost; that they shall be subjected to no degradation or insult in going to their homes, and to no molestation after reaching them. To obtain the benefit of these terms, they must remain at their post of duty until properly relieved and paroled.

The arms will be turned over to the Confederate ordnance officers; their parole given them by their own officers. There will be no formal surrender in the presence of the enemy's forces. The only force of the enemy that will come among us will be the necessary guard for public property. They will relieve the Confederate guards now guarding that property, just as any ordinary guard is relieved.

Say to the troops, that in being transported to their homes no Federal guard will be put over them, and that their private rights and property, and their honor and feelings as soldiers and men, will be zealously protected by me as I would protect my own. Say to them, also, to remember the duty they owe to our defenceless Southern women and children, whose honor and happiness will be ruined, if the struggle, which, in the supposed contingency will have become a hopeless one, is continued. No false pride, no petty ambition, no improper motives whatever, must swerve them from the strictest line of duty. I wish to assure them that I can say in perfect sincerity, from the fullest knowledge of our position and chances, and with an unabated confidence in the justice of our cause, that we have but one course to take, and that is to manfully and honorably meet our responsibilities as soldiers and citizens. That course I have already indicated. By pursuing it we will obtain the very best conditions ever granted to the unfortunate side in an appeal to arms for settlement of national differences. Even an enemy will respect our manliness and consistency, and do justice to our motives.

Your obedient servant,
(Signed) R. TAYLOR, Lieutenant-General.

Damage by the Floods in North Carolina.

From the Wilmington (N. C.) Journal, June 27.

The extent and seriousness of the damages done by the recent flood are almost unprecedented in the history of our agricultural disasters. From what we can learn, the damage has been general throughout the State. Hyde County is said to be, as it were, one broad field of water, and some of the finest plantations in Edgecombe are reported to be from one to two feet under water.

In Brunswick the damage is fearful. The rice plantations have suffered seriously, part of the crop having been washed entirely away. The plantation of Col. THOMAS C. MCILHENNY presents a most lamentable aspect, a cravassed having appeared through the solid earth, leading from the mill-pond to the river, about seventeen feet deep and seventy-one feet wide. The immense volumes of water washing through this opening pursues its course to the river, sweeping everything before it, and causing the greatest havoc. The upper bridge over Town Creek, on the road leading from this city to Smithville, is impassable, while the water has reached the planks of the lower bridge, a fact hitherto unrecorded. The plantations of Col. JOHN D. TAYLOR and Mr. WILLIAM WATTERS have also suffered seriously. The rice fields of Mr. ARMAND D. YOUNG and Mr. SAMUEL R. POTTER, between the northeast and northwest branches of the Cape Fear, just above this city, are several feet deep in water. Mr. YOUNG's house is situated a mile from the river, but so great is the freshet that no difficulty was found in proceeding with a boat containing five men directly from the house to this city. Further damages is apprehended, as on yesterday the water fell a foot, only to be again thrown back by the immense freshet, which in a few days will be sweeping down the river, now rapidly rising at Fayetteville. It is reported also that the water-mills throughout this section have been subjected to serious injury, the greater part of the dams having been washed away, and in some instances wholly destroyed.

The damage done to the planting interests throughout the State is fearful to contemplate. The cotton crop is almost annihilated, fertilizers and manures having been completely washed out, while the corn crop has sustained very serious injury. The consequence will be fearful to the agricultural interests, and the blow most terrible, every energy of our farmers having been directed to bring about an abundant yield this year. The only course left to pursue is to push ahead and plow up the remnants of the damaged crops, and endeavor to replant, as far as possible, with corn. At best it is a very great risk, and the yield will depend entirely on the propitiousness of the seasons.

Destructive Fire in Cleveland—Oil Refineries Burned.

From the Cleveland Plaindealer, July 2.

At fifteen minutes past two o'clock yesterday afternoon a frame structure, situated near the track, at the Central Way crossing, for convenience in shipping oil, took fire, from a locomotive spark, and was soon enveloped in flames. The building belonged to BACKUS & WILLIAMS, and ALEXANDER SCHOFIELD & Co. The flames spread to the refinery of the former firm, a short distance from the platform, entirely destroying it, at a loss of $56,000. The buildings of BACKUS & WILLIAMS were erected about a year ago, at great expense, and were supposed to be fireproof.

A train of twenty-three oil cars, loaded with 2,480 gallons of oil, in tanks, was destroyed, entailing a loss of $5,000. ALEXANDER SCHOFIELD & Co.'s refinery, in the immediate neighborhood, was saved, with difficulty. The firm lost about $5,000 worth of oil, however. An oil building on the opposite side of the track, belonging to DUNHAM & SMITH, was also burned down. Loss $600. The loss to the A. & G. W. Railroad Company, through the damage to their track, was about $5,000. The track was speedily repaired—in time for the 4 o'clock train. This was the most destructive fire that has yet occurred among the Cleveland oil refineries.

A convict in the New-Jersey State Prison has received information that he has fallen heir to $30,000. He has to serve five years longer before he can enjoy it.

FINANCIAL

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, July 5, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81...	109½	109¾	Aug. 7.30.........	107⅛	107¼
Coupon, 1881.....	109½	109¾	June 7.30.........	107	107⅛
5-20 Regist'd '62.	108¼	108¾	July, 7.30	107	107⅛
5-20 Coupon, '62.	111⅜	111½	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	119	119¼
5-20 Coupon, '64.	108½	108¾	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	118¾	119
5-20 Coupon, '65.	108½	108¾	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	117¾	118
5-20 " new, '65.	107¼	107⅜	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	117	117¼
5-20 " new, 67.	107¼	107⅜	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	116½	116¾
10-40 Registered.	102⅛	102⅜	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	115½	115¾
10-40 Coupon.....	102¼	102½	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	115	115¼
Gold..............	138⅞	139	Oct. C.I.Nt's, '65	114½	114¾

WE HAVE NOW READY FOR DELIVERY
THE
NEW 5-20 BONDS OF 1867,
for which the
FIRST SERIES OF 7.30 TREASURY NOTES
are taken at full rates.

SECOND and THIRD SERIES 7.30s PURCHASED AT FULL MARKET PRICES.
VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 WALL-ST.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the TENTH NATIONAL BANK, in New-York, in the State of New-York, on the morning of the first MONDAY in July, 1867.

RESOURCES.

Notes and Bills Discounted	$657,035 17	
Demand Loans	1,016,200 00	
Indebtedness of Directors	68,400 00	—$1,741,635 17
Overdrafts		4,588 41
Cash items, including Revenue Stamps		53,128 71
Exchanges—uncollected checks		6,895,278 65
Rent	5,431 25	
Furniture and fixtures	6,575 51	—12,006 76
Current expenses	22,348 81	
Taxes paid	9,812 56	—32,161 17
Premium on Bonds		17,350 00
Due from National Banks		164,347 56
United States Bonds deposited with the United States Treasurer to secure circulating notes		1,036,000 00
Other United States Securities to secure deposits		250,000 00
Cash on hand in circulating notes of other National Banks		71,849 00
Specie		49,724 69
Legal Tender and Compound Interest Notes		716,890 00
Total		$11,044,960 12

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000 00
Circulation	906,480 00
Individual deposits, including uncollected checks	8,223,290 63
Due to National Banks	580,225 10
Due to other banks and bankers	9,296 76
United States deposits	141,260 47
Cashier's check outstanding	15,000 00
Profits	169,282 16
Unpaid dividends	95 00
Total	$11,044,960 12

I, D. L. ROSS, President of the Tenth National Bank in New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. L. ROSS, President.

State of New-York, County of New-York.—Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 3d day of July, 1867.
E. FRANCIS HYDE, Notary Public.
D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, on the morning of the first Monday of July, 1867.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$9,628,278 77
Liabilities of Directors	$333,755 22	
Overdrafts		9,424 19
Premiums		58,975 59
Due from Banks		797,371 44
United States Bonds		2,550,000 00
Cash on hand, viz:		
Specie	$53,041 07	
National Currency	236,010 00	
Legal Tenders	4,783,299 00	
Checks	1,740,463 64	
		6,812,813 71
Total		$19,856,863 70

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock		$3,000,000 00
Surplus and profits		229,523 76
Dividend No. 6, payable this day		150,000 00
Circulation		1,700,000 00
Deposits:		
Individual	$7,733,608 14	
United States	172,460 00	
Banks	6,798,005 80	
		14,704,073 94
Dividends unpaid		3,266 00
Total		$19,856,863 70

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867. W. H. SANFORD, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed before me this first (1st) day of July, 1867. CHAS. K. BOGERT, Notary Public.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1867.

At the annual election for Directors of the EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, held on Wednesday, the 26th June, instant, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected:

JAMES VAN NORDEN,
WILLIAM K. THORN,
JOHN T. B. MAXWELL,
WILLIAM S. FAITOUTE,
RICHARD F. CARMAN,
JOHN RANDALL,
ELISHA BROOKS,
JOHN W. AMERMAN,
A. M. BININGER,
EDMUND HURRY,
DANIEL B. PIERSON,
CHARLES BUTTS,
WM. P. COOLEDGE,
WM. T. LONGWORTH,
RICHARD C. COMBES,
THOMAS B. PECK,
JOHN G. GOTTSBERGER.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held on the 27th June, JAMES VAN NORDEN, Esq., was re-elected President for the ensuing year.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

BALTZER & TAAKS,
BANKERS,
No. 52 Exchange-place, New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for the use of Travelers, payable in

Amsterdam,
Antwerp,
Basle,
Baden-Baden,
Berlin,
Bremen,
Brussels,
Carlsruhe,
Cassel,
Cologne,
Darmstadt,
Dresden,
Dusseldorf,
Florenz,
Frankfort, A. M.,
Genoa,
Hamburg,
Hanover,
Heidelberg,
Leipsic,
London,
Lyon,
Mailand,
Mannheim,
Munich,
Naples,
Paris,
Prague,
Rome,
Rotterdam,
Trieste,
Turin,
Venice,
Vienna,
Wiesbaden,
Zurich.

MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS STOCK.
NEW-YORK AND NEWFOUNDLAND TELEGRAPH STOCK.
HUDSON COUNTY (N. J.) BONDS.
JERSEY CITY BONDS, &c., &c.
STOCKS, BONDS, AND ALL WESTERN SECURITIES NOT USUALLY SOLD AT THE EXCHANGES, WANTED AND FOR SALE.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, NO. 7 WALL-ST.
Broker in Telegraph, Express and Miscellaneous Securities.

PARIS EXHIBITION.

EUG. COURMEAUX, Rue de Rivoli, No. 240: furnished houses and apartments to let; lists gratis; French and foreign wines; cognacs; exchange office; house, estate and commission agent. Sole agency for G. H. Mumm & Co.'s champagne.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TREASURY OF GEORGIA,
MILLEDGEVILLE, June 19, 1867.

COUPONS OF BONDS OF THE STATE of Georgia maturing after July last will be paid on presentation at the places stipulated on their faces, viz.:

Those payable at New-York, at the National Bank of the Republic.

Those payable at Savannah, Ga., at the Central Railroad Bank.

Those payable at Augusta, Ga., at the office the Georgia Railroad Company.

Those payable at the Treasury of Georgia, here.
JOHN JONES, Treasurer of Georgia.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.—The undersigned will receive proposals to the 11th inst., at the office of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, corner of Broadway and Wall-st., for the sale to them of the whole or any part of $20,000 of said bonds for the purposes of the sinking fund.
JAMES BROWN,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS,
LOWELL HOLBROOK, Trustees.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.

OFFICE MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY,
NOS. 365 AND 367 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1867.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THE Merchants' Union Express Company are THIS DAY reopened for the transfer of stock on which all calls and assessments due have been paid.
J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.
JAY COOKE & CO.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,
No. 69 Broadway, New-York,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD AT MARKET RATES ON COMMISSION ONLY.

INTEREST allowed on balances.

ADVANCES made on approved securities.

Particular attention given to orders for the purchase or sale of the Adams, American, United States, Wells, Fargo & Co., and Merchants' Union Express Stocks.

All orders faithfully executed

JOSIAH HEDDEN, ISAIAH C. BABCOCK,
LOCKE W. WINCHESTER, ROBERT M. HEDDEN.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 18 NASSAU-ST.,

Buy and sell at market rates:
SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881; TEN-FORTIES;
FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, ALL ISSUES;
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, ALL SERIES;
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND
GOLD AND SILVER COIN.

Registered Interest collected and Coupons cashed without charge.

7.30 Notes, all series, taken in exchange for the new Consolidated 5-20 Bonds, on terms advantageous to holders of 7.30s.

Merchants and Importers supplied with Coin for customs duties at lowest market rates.

Orders for purchase and sale of all miscellaneous securities promptly executed. Mail and telegraph orders will receive our personal attention. Deposits received and interest allowed on balances. Collections made on all points, with quick returns.
RODMAN, FISK & CO.

RATES FOR EXCHANGING SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, JULY 5, 1867.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.
No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.

For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $25 50 DIFFERENCE.
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $1 50 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $31 70 DIFFERENCE.
ON EACH $1,000.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
COR. GREENWICH AND FULTON STS.

CASH CAPITAL - - -	$200,000 00
SURPLUS, JULY 1, 1867 -	58,163 24
UNPAID LOSSES - - -	3,527 00

The Directors have declared a Dividend of Five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after SATURDAY, 6th inst.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.
July 1, 1867.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 24, 1867.

THE MINNESOTA 8 PER CENT. LOAN, due July 1, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of P. M. MYERS & CO., No. 24 Pine-st., New-York.
CHARLES SCHEFFER,
State Treasurer.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
TURNER BROTHERS,
NO. 14 NASSAU-ST.,
CORNER OF PINE, OPPOSITE U. S. TREASURY.
WE RECEIVE DEPOSITS AND MAKE COLLECTIONS, THE SAME AS AN INCORPORATED BANK.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD AT MARKET RATES.
WE ALSO EXECUTE ORDERS FOR PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD ON COMMISSION.
TURNER BROTHERS.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

NEW-YORK, July 3, 1867.

Holders of August Seven-thirty Notes are hereby informed that this issue may now be exchanged at this office for Five-twenty Bonds bearing date July 1, 1867, irredeemable for five years, and carrying six per cent. interest in gold.

Interest on the Seven-thirties will be paid to-day of presentation, and interest on the bonds will be charged from July 1 at six per cent. in currency. Interest on the Seven-thirties will cease Aug. 15, and if not presented for exchange on or prior to that date, the holders will be deemed to have waived the privilege of conversion.
H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

FRANKLIN M. KETCHUM. GEORGE PHIPPS.
THOS. BELKNAP, JR.

KETCHUM, PHIPPS & BELKNAP,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 24 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

Government securities, railroad and other bonds, railroad, mining and miscellaneous stocks, gold and exchange bought and sold on commission. Mercantile paper and loans in currency or gold negotiated. Interest allowed on deposits.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT, FOR TRAVELER'S USE, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE, THROUGH THE
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,
OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, VIENNA, AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.

Exchange on London and Paris,
Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow,
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold
At the New-York Stock Exchange.
JAMES G. KING'S SONS,
No. 54 William-st.

MISSOURI STATE INTEREST.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN
NEW-YORK, June, 1867.

The coupons maturing July 1, 1867, from Bonds of the State of Missouri, (except those issued to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company,) will be paid on presentation at this bank on and after that date.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

GENERAL OFFICE OF THE KENTUCKY BOURBON COMPANY, No. 40 VESEY-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of stockholders of this Company, for the election of Trustees, will be held the third MONDAY in July, 15th inst., at their office, No. 40 Vesey-st., at 11 o'clock A. M.

The annual meeting of Trustees, for the election of officers, will be held at the same place, same day, at 3 o'clock P. M.
C. H. SANBORN, President.

OFFICE OF THE AGENT OF STATE OF INDIANA, Nos. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.

I HAVE IN MY HANDS FUNDS TO redeem all the outstanding Indiana Two and a Half per Cent. Certificates of Stock on presentation at my office. Holders are notified that, after the 15th inst. said stocks will cease to draw interest.
W. Q. GRESHAM, Agent of State.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, June 26, 1867.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF this company will be paid hereafter at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, who will also act as transfer agents from this date.
JOHN NEWELL, President.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD.—FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad, interest payable March and September, in New-York. A limited number for sale at the Chatham National Bank, at 95 per cent.
L. OWEN, President,
M. and E. RR. Co., Montgomery, Ala.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS having thirty years to run, bearing six per cent. interest in lawful money.

These bonds are regarded by savings and other institutions for a long investment as the most desirable of all the Government securities. For sale by
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 33 Wall-st.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 1, 1867.

THE INTEREST ON THE DEBT OF the State of Tennessee falling due on the 1st of July, 1867, will be paid at the Fourth National Bank in the City of New-York.
G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller.

$30,000 REGISTERED STOCK OF the State of South Carolina, issued for the construction of the new State House, interest payable January and July, six per cent. per annum, principal due 1890—for sale at a low rate. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF SECOND Mortgage Twenty-year SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS of the MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, at a price making them a desirable investment.
VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND COMPETENT party, having a large acquaintance on the Street and with operators, a position as cashier or gold buyer in a banker's or broker's office. Address B., Box No. 137 Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

U. S. GOVERNMENT BONDS,
HAVING THIRTY YEARS TO RUN. INTEREST SIX PER CENT. IN LAWFUL MONEY.

The attention of savings banks and other institutions is invited to these Bonds as the most desirable of all the Government Securities for long investments. For sale by
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the New-York and Chicago Petroleum Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 28 Broadway, on the 10th inst., at 2½ P. M., to consider the question of the Company going into bankruptcy.
J. STORM, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO
Office 156 Broadway.

Cash Capital	$250,000 00
Surplus July 1, 1867	82,191 05
Losses Unpaid	5,000 00
Assets	$327,191 05

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual Dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., free of tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1867.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 2 CORTLANDT-ST., corner of Broadway,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.

A semi-annual dividend of six (6 per cent. (free of Government tax) has this day been declared out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on demand.
By order of the Board of Directors.
ISAAC D. COLE, Jr., Secretary.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND
CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.
OFFICE NO. 156 BROADWAY.

A semi-annual dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., free from Government tax, has been declared, payable on the 10th inst.
JAS. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1867.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND,
HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 45 Wall-st.
I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 166 BROADWAY, July 5, 1867.

Cash capital	$200,000 00
Surplus July 1, 1867	139,126 00

The regular semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. was this day declared payable on demand.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INS. CO.,
NO. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after Monday, July 1, 1867.
WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
GEO. ALGER, Secretary.

FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on TUESDAY, the 9th inst., at its office, No. 52 Wall-st.
HENRY T. DROWNE, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF SECRETARY,
PITTSBURGH, June 20, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared the regular Quarterly Dividend (No. 14) of 2½ per cent., free of Government tax, on the capital stock, and semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent., less Government tax, on the third mortgage bonds, payable on and after Tuesday, the 16th day of July, proximo, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.

The transfer books will close on Saturday, the 29th inst., at half-past 2 (2½) P. M., and reopen on Wednesday, the 17th day of July.
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1867.

FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT out of the EARNINGS of the Road for the THREE MONTHS ENDING 30th inst., payable to the STOCKHOLDERS or their legal representatives, on and after the 5TH OF JULY NEXT.

TRANSFER books will be closed on the afternoon of the 25th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 8th proximo.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

THE LOUISIANA NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-ORLEANS,
NEW-ORLEANS, June 29, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., out of the earnings of the past six months, has been declared, free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders of this bank on and after SATURDAY, July 20, at the office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York.
HENRY HULL, JR., Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months has this day been declared, free of all tax, payable to the stockholders of this bank on and after MONDAY, July 1.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the 1st proximo.
E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK,
No. 142 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of all tax, payable on MONDAY, 1st of July next.

The transfer-books will be closed from June 22 until July 5, 1867.
F. L. TAINTOR, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. upon the capital stock, free from Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 1, 1867.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 168 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1867.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst., free of Government tax, at the office No. 168 Broadway.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 18, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN (7) PER cent., free of Government tax, will be paid on and after July 1, the bank also assuming the payment of the City tax on the shares of the stockholders for the present year.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF N.-Y.,
OFFICE, NO. 27 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. (free from Government tax,) payable on and after Monday, the 8th inst.
WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA.—DIVIDEND.—THE President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., for the current six months, free from tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 1, 1867.

The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of July 3.
WILLIAM L. JENKINS, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.

OFFICE OF THE EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. payable on demand, free of Government tax.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free from Government tax, has been this day declared, payable on and after July 1, 1867.

The Transfer books will be closed from this date until the 2d July.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after JULY 8.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of government tax, payable on demand.
J. M. TOMPKINS, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, BROOKLYN, June 25, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. on the capital stock, payable July 1.
THOMAS B. JONES, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS this day declared a dividend of SEVEN PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

HOTELS.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE,
HANOVER-ST., BOSTON,
is the largest and best arranged hotel in NEW-ENGLAND. The sleeping rooms are spacious and well ventilated; the suites of rooms are well arranged, and completely furnished, and the house will continue to be kept as a first-class hotel in every respect.
LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.

THE PEABODY HOUSE, NO. 23 UNION-square, between 15th and 16th sts., west side, is now open for the reception of guests. Also, a French restaurant attached, now ready for the patronage of the public.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square, (opposite Mott-st.)

Interest Six per cent., free of tax, allowed on deposits of $1 to $5,000.

Money deposited on or before July 20 will receive interest from July 1.

WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of South 3d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, L. I.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upward that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of July next, will be paid to depositors on or after MONDAY, July 15.

FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July will draw interest from the 1st. The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) on Mondays and Saturdays from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M., and on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M.
GEORGE RICARD, President.
WILLIAM WALL, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, Vice-Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
JULY INTEREST FOR 1867.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of July, 1867, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over, (free of Government tax.) Interest not called for will be added to the principal.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN,
President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON,
Secretary.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in July.

DEPOSITS made on or before July 10 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 644 BROADWAY, COR. BLEECKER-ST.

The Trustees of this Institution have declared the thirty-third semi-annual dividend on all deposits by the rules entitled thereto, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums of $1,000 and less, and five per cent. on larger sums, payable on and after July 15, free of tax.

The dividend will be credited under date of July 1, and if not withdrawn, will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.
E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

Now occupying their NEW FIRE-PROOF BANKING-HOUSE, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute, Will pay their usual half-yearly dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on and after July 17.

DEPOSITS received in sums of $1 to $5,000 and SIX PER CENT. interest allowed thereon.

DEPOSITS made on or before the 10th of July will draw interest from the 1st of July.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY.

Six per cent. interest, free from tax, allowed on sums of from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from 1st July. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7. German spoken.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.

The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30 at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $1,000, and FIVE PER CENT. over $1,000, (free from Government tax,) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, July 15 1867.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y. PETER CUMMING, Acc't.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight. Open daily from 10 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 7. SIX PER CENT. interest paid on sums from $5 to $5,000. Money deposited before July 21 will bear interest from July 1.
JOHN McLEAN, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Sec. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK.

Corner of 8th-av. and 42d-st.; interest six per cent., free of tax, on all sums, and commences July 1, on deposits made before July 21.
SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

Southwest corner of Bowery and Canal-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000.

ALL MONEY DEPOSITED NOW, OR ON OR BEFORE JULY 20, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

Bank open every day from 10 to 3 o'clock, and also on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 96 Warren-st.

INTEREST ALLOWED AT THE RATE of six per cent. on all sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $2,000, not exceeding $5,000. Money deposited now draws interest from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURGH—Corner South 7th-st. and 1st-st. Six per cent. interest allowed, free of tax, on sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from the 1st July. Bank open daily.
PETER M. DINGEE, President.
WM. GRANDY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.
R. H. MACLAY, President.
R. H. BULL, Sec'y. S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-Pres't.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st., old No. 32, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

Miss A. will be at home on and after Sept. 1. All letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on
THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

Address, until Sept. 15, Lenox, Mass., or as above.

MRS. WM. STUART APPLETON,
RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open Monday, Sept. 16.

Address for circulars, Rye, New-York.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 26; for full information see circular. Address as above.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next term will commence April 15. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

TEACHERS.

AUTUMN ORDERS FOR TEACHERS are coming in.—Those expecting to change through "*American School Institute*," should apply now. Application Forms sent when required. All who want Teachers can be suited. Send for TEACHERS' BULLETIN. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, 430 Broome-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GUERLAIN,
PERFUMER,
Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

COLDS, INFLUENZA AND DISORDERS OF THE CHEST AND THROAT.

The Paté Pectoral and Sirop Pectoral de Nafé de Delangrenier, No. 26 rue Richelieu, Paris, are of incontestable efficacy against these disorders. Certified by the Presidents and members of the Academy of Medicine of France. May be had of FOUGERA, Chemist, No. 30 North William-st., and of JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Union-square, New-York.

PARIS.—THE MAGASINS REUNIS, PLACE DU CHATEAU DEAU. An immense Palace for the sale of every description of FRENCH ARTICLES of superior quality. A vast assortment. Fixed prices marked in plain figures, the same as in the best Paris retail houses. The expenses of the purchaser reimbursed by a new system of guaranteed payments.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

THE GRAND BOULEVARD AS IT will be—splendidly illustrated—and other splendid novelties, including music. The Boulevard March in the August number of Demorest's Monthly Magazine. Ready next week. The Boulevard as it is. The July number now ready.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT THE BRUSH FACTORY,
No. 329 Pearl-st., New-York, (Harper's Building.)
All articles at the lowest factory prices.
JOHN K. HOPPEL

FOR SALE—AN INVALID'S ENGLISH GARDEN chair on wheels; has been but little used; is very convenient for infirm persons to be wheeled about their grounds in. Apply at No. 13 Washington-square, corner 5th-av.

KEEP COOL.—BARTLETT'S PATENT POLAR REFRIGERATOR, wholesale and retail, by G. F. MERKLEE, Sole Manufacturer, No. 77 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Refrigerators repaired.

MACHINERY.

TO STEAMBOAT OWNERS AND ENGINEERS.

LOCK-UP SAFETY-VALVES.

THE "AMERICA" LOOK-UP SAFETY-VALVE stood highest on the list of all those tested by the Government Commission as the best and most sensitive, and in every respect complying with the steamboat law. It has also received the sanction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

CALL AND EXAMINE IT.
C. W. COPELAND, General Agent,
171 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address
J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
Lawrence, Mass.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinists' Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N.J.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—ONE NEW 25-HORSE power engine and boiler, never used.
STAVELESS BARREL CO., No. 54 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

S. W. BENEDICT,
REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER,
OFFICE NO. 10 PINE-ST.
FIRST-CLASS CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.
MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE IN VARIOUS AMOUNTS.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, the very superior new brown-stone three-story corner house, with three adjoining houses on the northeast corner of 49th-st. and 7th-av.; first-class in every respect. Inquire of the owner, JOHN C. SARES, No. 118 West 49th-st. No brokers recognized.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON FIFTH-AV., ON AND BELOW Central Park. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEAT TWO-story cottage-house, containing seven good sized rooms, at the southwest corner of Tompkins-avenue and Hancock-street, Brooklyn. Rent $500; price $4,000. Terms very easy. Immediate possession. Apply to CHAS. MOTT, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE AT Fordham, beautifully located on Central Bridge road, corner Valentine-av.; five minutes' walk from Fordham Depot, Harlem Railroad; house furnished or unfurnished, 13 rooms, carriage-house, &c.; three-quarters acre of land highly cultivated, well stocked with choice fruit trees, flowers, &c.; everything in perfect order; price $13,000; also, two very desirable building lots adjoining. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME FURNISHED country residence near Kingsbridge, 12 miles from the City and 45 minutes by Hudson River Railroad; the house contains about ten rooms, besides basement and kitchen; abundance of shade and fruit trees, fine water, garden, barn, and all requisite outbuildings; horses, carriage, buggies, sleigh, harness, robes, &c., all complete; location very healthy and desirable; price $15,000. Apply to J. HARRAL, No. 141 Chambers-st.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—A VERY DESIRABLE first-class country residence, with three or more acres of land, fully stocked with all kinds of fruit and ornamental trees; stables are large and convenient, and the place is in all respects replete with the conditions of rural comfort and elegance; will be sold with or without the furniture. W. H. HARRIS, Real Estate Agent, Montclair, or J. H. PRATT, No. 86 Chambers-st., New-York.

CHARMING RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS at Tremont, near Fordham, at a bargain—owner contemplates a removal to the East, or would not sell—with or without furniture; house, 10 rooms, dry cellar; all in complete repair and painted recently; fine grounds; young fruit of every variety; excellent water; only five minutes' walk from two stations; cash preferred. Address owner, H. A. BROWN, Box No. 121 Station D, New-York, or call at No. 12 West 4th-st., City.

A FEW FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY boarders wanted at a private boarding-house, Katonah, Westchester County. Address Post-office Box No. 62. Large rooms, newly fitted up; the country is unsurpassed for health, beautiful scenery, drives, &c.; 1½ hours' ride from New-York, via Harlem Railroad; ¼ mile from depot. Reference—B. Travis & Co., No. 7 Mercer-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN the centre of the village of Onondaga Hill, N. Y., three and a half miles from Syracuse depot; with twenty acres of good land, good buildings of all kinds, abundance of apples, plumbs, cherries, grapes and other fruits; it is known as the West Place. For full particulars inquire of F. BONNEAU, Jr., No. 176 Centre-st., N. Y., third floor.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FARM FOR SALE.—EASTCHESTER, WESTchester County, N. Y., 200 acres, with mansion and farm houses, barns, and all necessary outbuildings; situate about two miles from Williams Bridge; fine view of Long Island Sound. Apply at No. 170 William-st.

FOR SALE AT NEWARK, N. J.—A DEsirable residence. Price $16,000. For particulars address Box No. 1,725 Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A NEW COUNtry house on Erie Railway, ten miles. Apply to
H. G. BELL, No. 19 Murray-st.

TO LET.

A MOST DESIRABLE STORE TO LET —No. 41 Park-row, first floor and basement; fronting and opening both upon Park-row and Nassau-st.; a fine location for insurance, banking or other business. Inquire on the premises of O. JUDD & CO.

A BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—NO. 245; five floors, 25x114½ feet each, let together or singly; with 12½x25 feet floors, hatchway and entrance on Murray-st. Inquire of ORANGE JUDD & CO., No. 41 Park-row.

STEAM POWER NEAR BROADWAY.

Very fine large rooms, with extra light and any amount of power. Inquire on the premises, 53 and 55 Prince-st.

TO LET—AT TARRYTOWN, THE LARGE AND commodious edifice known as the Irving Institute, with grounds, containing about four acres of land. The place is well provided with outbuildings, fruit and shade trees, commands a fine view of the Hudson River; is but a short distance from the Hudson River Railroad depot, and is well adapted for a large boarding-house or boarding-school. Rent $1,800 per annum. For further particulars apply to
HINSDALE & PATTERSON, No. 19 Nassau-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED COTTAGE AT FLUSHing, L. I., for the Summer and Fall; has a large garden and variety of fruit; rent low to a careful tenant; small family; with immediate possession. Apply at No. 119 Maiden-lane, back office, up stairs.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

TO LET—FOR BUSINESS OR LIGHT MANUfacturing purposes, four buildings on Mission-place, next to corner of North-st. Apply to CARPENTER on premises, or to RUFUS D. CASE, No. 101 Wall-st.

FURNISHED BEDROOM TO LET—TO A respectable young man, three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry, very pleasant, at 56 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

A FARM TO LET—STOCKED WITH FRUIT, at Secaucus, N. J.; other places to let.
BRYAN & CO., No. 58 Liberty-st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS AT moderate prices without board. No. 110 East 22d-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 186 SECOND-AV.—ROOM TO LET TO ONE gentleman; has all the modern improvements; location good; dinner at 6. Apply as above, between 11th and 12th sts.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW BOARDERS taken at $7 per week, in a private family at North Granville, Washington Co., N. Y.; house large, double brick, pleasantly situated, neatly furnished, including good Chickering piano; rooms cool, airy and commodious; good table, pleasant drives, fine scenery and healthy location; stable if required. For particulars refer to JOHN BLISS & CO., No. 66 South-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—CLIFF HOUSE, RYE, N. Y., one of the finest locations on the Sound; accessible by New-Haven Railroad or steamboat *John Romer*; desirable rooms for families. B. BARNARD.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR A lady and four children, from 9 to 16 years old, within one hour of the City, in a healthy locality. Address, with particulars, THOMAS, Box 750 Post-office, New-York.

SUMMER BOARD.—AT RYE, N. Y., DISTANT from City by New-Haven Railroad one hour, by trains leaving nearly every hour; communication by boat daily direct from the premises; house on high ground close to the shore; fine bathing, boating and fishing; location unequaled; a few airy and comfortable rooms can be secured for the Summer by immediate application to Mrs. E. C. COFFIN, No. 102 14th-st., near 4th-av., New-York; at Waterside, Rye; or to W. C. GARDNER, No. 43 White-st., New-York. Steamer *John Romer* leaves foot of Catharine-st. at 4 P. M., foot of 34th-st. at 4:10 daily, direct for the place.

BOARD AND FURNISHED ROOMS FOR a family of seven; also, for lady and gentleman or three single gentlemen; also, back parlor; pleasantly situated in the City of Newburgh, on the Hudson; references exchanged; for terms, &c., apply immediately. Address Mrs. JANE YOUNG, No. 2 Chambers-st., Newburgh, N. Y.

A LADY HAVING A HANDSOME RESIdence near Peekskill, with beautiful lawns and plenty of shade, boating and fishing; would accommodate two small families with suites of rooms. Address Mrs. H. F. R., Shrub Oaks Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y., or ADAMS & CO., No. 953 Broadway.

SUMMER RESORTS.

EVERETT HOUSE,
B. V. FRASER, PROPRIETOR.
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.,
NOW OPEN FOR GUESTS.
Refers to JOHN SHERWOOD, Esq., New-York;
J. W. GIRARD, Esq., New-York;
Rev. S. H. TYNG, Jr., New-York;
ALBERT G. RICHARDSON, New-York,
and the guests of the house last season.

UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.
POPULAR PRICES.

Superior accommodations for families and gentlemen. Board $4 per day; $25 per week. Baggage-master and omnibus at station on arrival of trains. Address LELAND BROTHERS, or S. LELAND & CO., Metropolitan Hotel, New-York.

OCEAN HOUSE,
NEWPORT, R. I.,
Is now open for the reception of guests.
JOSEPH B. WEAVER.
JUNE 27, 1867.

DUNBARTON HOUSE—OCEANPORT, NEAR Long Branch, N. J.—This delightful Summer resort having been newly furnished throughout, is now open, and in point of location and healthfulness is unsurpassed. It is of easy access to the ocean for sea-bathing, &c. As there is no bar, all the quiet of a private family will be secured to the guests. Stabling attached. For board, apply on the premises, or to
M. DOWNS, No. 76 5th-av.

SUMMER RESORTS—EAGLE HOTEL, Patchogue, Long Island, is prepared for the entertainment of boarders for the season. Fishing, bathing, rowing or sailing, in either fresh or salt water; good stable accommodations and pleasant drives; cars leave Hunter's Point or South Ferry for Medford daily at 9 A. M. or 3 P. M. Address AUSTIN ROE, Proprietor.

MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE, MOHEGAN LAKE—Beautifully situated for families, four miles from Peekskill, on the Hudson; one and a half hours from New-York by Hudson River Road, 30th-st.; fishing, boating, bathing, driving, &c.; terms moderate. Address WILLIAM JONES, Peekskill, N. Y.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS TO BE had now at the Clarendon Hotel, Saratoga Springs. Apply to or address CHAS. E. LELAND, Proprietor, or Delavan House, Albany.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—IN THE STREET, A SMALL SUM OF MONEY, which the owner may have by calling on A. S. GIBBS, No. 226 Greenwich-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CLOSING EXERCISES OF THE HOWARD Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, No. 40 New-Bowery, on Sunday, at 3 o'clock P. M. Singing by the children. Addresses by the Superintendent, W. H. VAN METER and others. On Tuesday next, the Mission will hold its annual pic-nic in the Elysian Fields from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. An unusually interesting time is expected and all friends of the Mission are cordially invited to come and bring in a large basket full of good things; and those who can not spend the day there are respectfully solicited to send refreshments or money to buy them on Monday, to the Mission. In consequence of the crowded condition of the building, the intense heat, and the long, continued and exhaustive labor of the missionaries and teachers, the Board have thought proper to suspend the work and give the teachers rest till September 1, at which time the Mission will enter the first one of its new buildings. During the vacation, the sick will be visited and aided, and children to be sent to homes received. Office open from 9 to 12.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS—Preaching on SUNDAY, 7th inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts., by the pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, at 10½ A. M., and concert of prayer for seamen at 7½ P. M. Preaching corner of Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M.; all seats free.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. T. B. SMITH, of Duane Church, will preach at 10½ A. M., and administer the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, of the Five Points Mission, will preach at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school and Bible-class at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer meeting at 6¾ P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

THE THIRD PRESBYTERY OF NEW-YORK will meet for the ordination of Mr. CHARLES C. TRACY as a missionary to Western Turkey, at the Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church, on SUNDAY, the 7th inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M.
EDWIN F. HATFIELD, Stated Clerk.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. The Evening services will be followed by a prayer meeting. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY, Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M., 3½ P. M., and Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH at 7½ P. M. Services during the week daily at 8 A. M., and 4 P. M., except Wednesday, at 7½ P. M.

ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS WILL speak before the New-York Society of Spiritualists at Masonic Hall, No. 114 East 13th-st., on SUNDAY at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Summer Land, its Location and Scenery.* The Children's Lyceum holds a public session at 10½ A. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 50th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening: Subject—*The Design and Destiny of the Bible.* Sabbath-school missionary meeting at 2½ P. M.

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH, (CONGREGAtional,) West 41st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, Pastor. Preaching on the SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sabbath-school in the Chapel at 2½ P. M.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 7th and 8th avs.—Services (D. V.) SUNDAY, by the Pastor, Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject: *Heaven.*

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, EAST 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music—Rev. URIAH SCOTT will preach on SUNDAY. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats are all free, the church being supported entirely by voluntary contributions.

RELIGIOUS UNION MEETING IN LEFFERT'S PARK, BROOKLYN.—New-York and Brooklyn Praying Band present throughout the day. Should it storm meeting in the chapel, Van Buren-st. and Marcey-av.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. J. T. GOODRICH will preach in National Hall, corner 4th-av. and 129th-st. on SUNDAY MORNING. Services commence at 10½ o'clock. Sunday-school at 9½ o'clock.

LEE-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, OF Brooklyn, E. D., (Fulton Ferry and Greenpoint cars to Taylor-st.)—Rev. J. HYATT SMITH, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st. Services every SABBATH AFTERNOON in the Chapel at 3 o'clock. Singing by the children. S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

THE THREE WOE TRUMPETS.—THE Messenger of the Coming King of Glory will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Last Trumpet Sounding.*

RIGHT REV. BISHOP POTTER WILL administer the rite of confirmation on SUNDAY EVENING, July 7, in St. Timothy's Church, 57th-st., west of 8th-av. Service to commence at 8 o'clock.

REV. S. H. TYNG WILL PREACH (D. V.) on SUNDAY AFTERNOON next at the Church of the Reformation, 50th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Seats free.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st.—Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND will preach SUNDAY morning at 10½ o'clock, and at 8 o'clock in the evening. The public invited; seats free.

WEST 23D-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Rev. F. H. MARLING of Toronto, will preach in this Church on SUNDAY. Services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

JANE-ST. U. P. CHURCH.—PREACHING on SUNDAY, July 7, at 10½ A. M. by Rev. G. CAMPBELL, of 44th-st., and at 3½ P. M. by Rev. JOHN HARPER, of Lisbon Centre, N. Y.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA and land, corner Market and Henry sts., Rev. JOHN LYLE Pastor. Good preaching and singing every Sabbath morning and evening. Seats free.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as laundress, or would do fine washing and ironing and assist in the chamberwork; is not afraid of work; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART capable girl to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework; will be found a respectful, neat and economical servant, and highly recommended. Apply at 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. Either City or country.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION as seamstress in a private family; willing to take care of children. Can be seen for three days at [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK [illegible] city [illegible] ironer [illegible] and 9th [illegible]

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT [illegible] go out by [illegible] 164 48th-st. [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN [illegible] days at No. [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE, by a [illegible] ence. Apply [illegible]

A.—AT NO. 364 6TH-AV., BETWEEN 22d and 23d sts. [illegible] ployment [illegible] for families [illegible] room [illegible]

GOOD SERVANTS, GERMAN GIRLS, &C., ready [illegible] ing-house [illegible] Foreign Employment House, No. 166 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts. [illegible]

MALES.

WANTED—AS COACHMAN OR PLAIN GARDENER [illegible] pable, steady [illegible] ploy three [illegible] BRIDGEPORT, Box [illegible] Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as groom [illegible] self generally [illegible] has the best [illegible] try. Address [illegible]

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO COMES well recommended [illegible] chants of [illegible] Address [illegible] Amity-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man [illegible] of horses [illegible] ences; can [illegible] J. F., Box [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FAITHFUL, INDUSTRIOUS young man [illegible] of horses [illegible] valuable [illegible] Mr. HENDRICKSON [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman [illegible] horses, [illegible] and country [illegible] ful. Address [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man [illegible] required [illegible] reference. [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and [illegible] mowing [illegible] dress C. W. [illegible]

ALL WANTING COACHMEN, GROOMS, GARDENERS, WAITERS, PORTERS, WATCHMEN [illegible] CAN BE [illegible] thus saving [illegible] noyance of [illegible] 534 Broadway, Room No. 10. [illegible] parties wanting [illegible]

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A COMPETENT, steady [illegible] on a lady [illegible] reference. [illegible] No. 107 4th-[illegible]

WANTED—A young [illegible] derstands [illegible] None other [illegible] 22d-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENER [illegible]

WANTED—AN [illegible] clerk [illegible] good hand [illegible] No. 2,041 Post-office.

WANTED—A WET-NURSE, WITH MILK NOT older [illegible] this morning [illegible] 14th-st. [illegible]

WANTED—THREE GIRLS, WITH REFERENCES [illegible] maids [illegible] near Frankfort House [illegible]

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE [illegible] country [illegible] HEALY & CO. [illegible]

LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS, GENERAL, special [illegible] and through [illegible] first-class [illegible] agent and [illegible] agents [illegible] dress, with [illegible] New-York [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—MALE OR FEMALE, [illegible] LIVES OF THE PRESIDENTS [illegible] in all parts [illegible] for agents [illegible] finely illustrated [illegible] subscribers [illegible] A. B. RUSSELL & CO., Boston, Mass.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS. SURMONT.... SATURDAY, July 13
EUROPE........LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, July 27
PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Aug. 10

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $103.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO HAVRE DIRECT.
VERA CRUZ......HILLIARD...SATURDAY, July 20

Cabin passage, $100, gold; Steerage, $50, currency, including wine.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR:
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 10.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 17.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 24.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 31.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, August 7.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, August 10.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	100
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$125
Second Cabin Passage	80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE CHEAPEST LINE.
THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP
NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. A. G. JONES,
will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, July 13, at 12 M.,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,

taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:

First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35. From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, 43.

EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.

ATLANTIC, Capt. CHARLES HOYER..........July 27
BALTIC, Capt. G. W. ROGERS..........Aug. 10

For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

PALMYRA..........July 3
TRIPOLI..........July 10

RATES OF PASSAGE:	
Cabin	$100 Gold.
Steerage	$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

$170 CURRENCY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW OR DERRY.

AVAILABLE FOR TWELVE MONTHS.

The favorite passenger steamers of the Anchor Line sail every SATURDAY, for
LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW,
calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.

IOWA, HEDDERWICK, SATURDAY, July 6.
BRITANNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, July 13.
HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, July 20.

From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:
Cabins, $110 and $90, according to location.
Steerage, $25. Prepaid certificates from Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $35.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.

As this Company does not employ runners, passengers will please come direct to the office.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.

DENMARK, THOMSON.........SATURDAY, July 6
ERIN, HALL.........SATURDAY, July 13
PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS.........SATURDAY, July 20
ENGLAND, CUTTING.........SATURDAY, July 27

Cabin passage, payable in gold, $90 and $75.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.

For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

MANHATTAN..........July 13
MINNESOTA..........July 31
CHICAGO..........Aug. 14
NEBRASKA..........Aug. 28

From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $90 and $75; return tickets, $160, gold; steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL — CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF BALTIMORE.......SATURDAY.....July 6
CITY OF LONDON.......SATURDAY.....July 13
ETNA.......WEDNESDAY...July 17
CITY OF PARIS.......SATURDAY.....July 20
EDINBURGH.......WEDNESDAY...July 24

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York,
or No. 411 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MORNING STAR and GUIDING STAR, to Havre, carrying the United States mails from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, on the following days, calling at Falmouth:

FULTON.........C. H. Townsend..Saturday, July 6
GUIDING STAR..E. Van Sice......Saturday, July 20
ARAGO.........H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, August 3
MORNING STAR..G. V. Sumner...Saturday, Aug. 17
FULTON.........C. H. Townsend..Saturday, Aug. 31

and every fourteen days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,	
FIRST-CLASS	$120
SECOND-CLASS	70

Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed are signed therefor.

GEO. B. HARTSON, for N. Y. S. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.
For further information apply to
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
J. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.

WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, July 6.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, July 20.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Aug. 3.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Aug. 17.

The elegant British iron steamship WM. PENN will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, July 6, at 12 M.

Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

DIRECT STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers

OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER,
MEDWAY, Capt. HARRIS,
FROM NEW-YORK—June 1, June 22, July 13.
FROM ANTWERP—May 29, June 26, July 17.

Taking passengers at the following rates:

From Antwerp—First Cabin	90 00
Steerage	40 00
From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms	$75—$90 00
Steerage	32 50

EXCURSION TICKETS AT

First Cabin	$170	Steerage	$67 50

payable in gold or its equivalent.

Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York.
For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY.........June 15 | SATURDAY.........July 13
At noon.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing every alternate THURSDAY from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.

COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Master, July 11.
MORRO CASTLE, RICHARD ADAMS, Master, July 25.

For freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

TRAVELERS FOR EUROPE CAN HAVE trunks, packages, valuables sent to any part of Europe at moderate charge, through the American European Express.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
No. 72 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

JULY 1—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. H. PLEONNER, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.

JULY 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.

JULY 20—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.

100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of August 10th will connect closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC from San Francisco, September 3d for Yokohama and Hong Kong; at Yokohama with steamer COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghae.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 22.
HAVANA, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 22.

These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NOTICE.

TO SHIPPERS BY THE VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE AIR LINE RAILWAY:

We have this day made arrangements with the OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY to receive and carry all freights between New-York and Norfolk destined to points on this line. Shippers by the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line are directed to send their goods to the OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Pier No. 37 North River, on and after this date.

THE OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY will start one of the following steamers for Norfolk on SATURDAY, 29th inst., and after this week every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 2 P. M. Freight received every day (Sundays excepted.) SARATOGA, ALBEMARLE, NIAGARA, HATTERAS and VIRGINIA.

On and after July 1, all freight by this great Southern line will be run through on time to Nashville, Memphis, Atlanta and intermediate points. Bills of lading signed at Pier No. 37 North River, or at the General Office, No. 175 Broadway. C. E. EVANS, General Agent.

JUNE 27, 1867.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st.

Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA.

Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships

GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, July 11,
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, July 18,

From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida.

For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

MURRAY'S LINE.

Every Tuesday, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.

THE FAVORITE STEAMSHIPS
VIRGO, BULKLEY, Commander, sails Tuesday, July 9.
LEO, DEARBORN, Commander, sails Tuesday, July 16.

Connecting at Savannah with and through rates given by Central RR. and Atlantic and Gulf RR. and Florida steamers to all points South and West. Elegant passenger accommodations.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
No. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

Freight reduced to 10 cents per cubic foot.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST—Freight 10 cents per cubic foot. First Cabin Passage, $15. During the present dull season the above line will dispatch steamers as follows:

SATURDAY, July 13,
SATURDAY, July 27.

Other steamships of the line will be dispatched as the requirements of shippers demand.

The popular first-class steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail punctually at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, July 13, from Pier No. 14 East River.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship SHERMAN, Capt. A. W. SAMPSON, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, July 6, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The GEORGE WASHINGTON will follow on July 13.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

MONTEREY, on SATURDAY, July 6.

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

DRY GOODS

GREAT EXHIBITION, 1867.

PARIS.

LA COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE,

37, BOULEVARD DES CAPUCINES, 37,

OPPOSITE THE GRAND HOTEL.

SILK STUFFS,

MANTLES, VISITES, CLOAKS, &c.

PRINTED MUSLINS.

LACE.

INDIA AND FRENCH CACHEMIRES.

FANCY TISSUES.

WEDDING OUTFITS.

The COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE has the honor to inform American ladies that they will find at their establishment warerooms for the immediate Cutting-out and Making-up Dresses in the first style of fashion and most elegant patterns.

DRESSES,

READY-MADE AND TO MEASURE.

Since its foundation the COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE has not ceased to occupy itself particularly in the selection of articles of taste and of superior quality, consequently this Company is unrivaled in Paris, and enjoys a universal reputation.

EXHIBITORS AT THE GRAND EXPOSITION.

As large Importers of CACHEMIRE SHAWLS,
As Manufacturers of FRENCH LACE,
As Manufacturers of BRUSSELS LACE,
FRAINAIS-GRAMAGNAC,
Nos. 82 and 84 Rue Richelieu,
Nos. 32 and 34 Rue Feydeau, PARIS,

Gratefully acknowledge the very favorable support they have invariably received from American families, and beg to inform them that they have prepared, on account of the Exposition, an immense and unrivaled assortment of INDIA CACHEMIRE SHAWLS of the choicest description, brought over by the last mails from their own Manufactories at CACHEMIRE and UMRITZIR (Punjab.)

FRAINAIS-GRAMAGNAC beg also to invite American Ladies to visit their invaluable stock of genuine BLACK and WHITE LACE of the most recherche patterns, being their exclusive property, and from their own Manufactories at ALENCON, CAEN, BAYEUX and BRUSSELS.

The highly respectable firm of FRAINAIS-GRAMAGNAC is of more than 50 years' standing, and their undisputed merit both as Importers of CACHEMIRE SHAWLS and as Manufacturers of LACE of the finest texture, has been rewarded with Medals of the first-class at the London and Paris Exhibitions.

All goods marked in known cyphers, and no commission allowed to intermediate parties. WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

MACKENZIE'S ELEGANT SILK SACQUES.
The QUEEN at $20.
The ISABELLA CATOLICA at $25.
THE MARIA OF RUSSIA at $30.
LLAMA LACE SHAWLS and CIRCULARS from $10 to $75, recently bought at auction.
No. 2 CLINTON-PLACE, 8th-st.

FANS! FANS! FANS!

A fine assortment of French linen and silk. Also traveling cases and fancy goods. Kid, silk, thread, buckskin gloves, at low prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

DUKE & LOCKWOOD—NEW LINEN STORE, No. 1,189 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts. Manufacturers and retailers of linen goods exclusively.

FILLEBROWN'S INFALLIBLE NEURALGIA AND SICK HEADACHE CURE. Sold by druggists. Depot, No. 72 Murray-st., New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

PLEASANT DAILY EXCURSION TO PERTH AMBOY AND KEYPORT,

Touching each way at
ELIZABETHPORT, UNION, ROSSVILLE AND TOTTENSVILLE.
The favorite Steamer
WM. HARRISON,

On and after July 5, will leave foot of BARCLAY-ST. (South side) daily (Sundays excepted) at 8½ o'clock. In returning, will leave Keyport at 1½ o'clock P. M.

Excursion tickets to Keyport, 60 cents; excursion tickets to Perth Amboy and intermediate landings, 40 cents.

Single passage at regular rates.
Freight taken at regular rates.

NEW ROUTE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, VIA BRISTOL, R. I.

The Narraganset Steamship Company's new and magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BEN. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. B. M. SIMMONS, will commence running on Long Island Sound, on MONDAY, June 17, leaving Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st. (adjoining Albany Pier,) every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, connecting at Bristol with the Boston and Providence Railroad, reaching Boston with shorter railroad ride than by any other route—distance by rail 54 miles, time 1 hour and 30 minutes.

These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon American waters, of 3,000 tons burden, engines of 2,800 horse power, thoroughly seagoing in all respects, fitted in the most substantial manner, with water-tight compartments, narrow guards, boilers below deck, and with every arrangement for comfort and safety.

In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unsurpassed, and, in the strength of their hulls, fully equal to ocean steamers.

State-rooms secured, tickets for sale, and freight arrangements made at the office of the Company on the Pier in New-York.

G. W. TIERS, General Agent.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.

The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. O. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.

Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.

J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

GREAT REDUCTION—LOW FARE TO THE WEST, NORTH and EAST, via TROY LINE OF STEAMERS, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., daily at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted.

LIST OF FARES FROM NEW-YORK.

Albany and Troy	$1 00	Saratoga	1 75
Schenectady	1 35	Fort Edward	2 45
Fonda	1 39	Whitehall	3 30
Utica	2 45	Rutland	4 00
Rome	2 76	Burlington	6 00
Syracuse	3 54	North Adams	2 00
Rochester	5 30	St. Albans	7 25
Lockport	6 35	Ogdensburgh	10 50
Suspension Bridge	6 75	Montreal	9 75
Buffalo	6 75		

And proportionate reduction to all intermediate points and stations west from Buffalo.

Tickets sold and baggage checked at the office or on board.

FOR LAKE CHAMPLAIN AND MONTREAL.
NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION LINE,
Direct daily from Pier No. 6, East River.
L. J. N. STARK, President. A. D. LADD, Agent,
No. 33 Coenties-slip, New-York.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.

First-class steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, leave Peck-slip, East River, daily (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford: second-class $1 25.

LOWER HUDSON STEAMBOAT COMPANY'S DAILY LINE, (Sundays excepted,) for GRASSY POINT, steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW.

TIME TABLE.

LEAVE		LEAVE	
Warren-st.	4 00 P. M.	Grassy Point	6 30 A. M.
Yonkers	5 00 P. M.	Haverstraw	6 40 A. M.
Irvington	5 30 P. M.	Sing Sing	7 15 A. M.
Tarrytown	5 45 P. M.	Tarrytown	7 45 A. M.
Sing Sing	6 15 P. M.	Irvington	8 00 A. M.
Haverstraw	6 45 P. M.	Yonkers	8 30 A. M.
Arrive Grassy Pt.	7 00 P. M.	Arrive Warren-st.	9 30 A. M.

No freight received after 3 P. M.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., Short Pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Monday, 1st	6¾ A. M.	Monday, 1st	3½ P. M.
Tuesday, 2d	3½ P. M.	Tuesday, 2d	6¾ A. M.
Wednesday, 3d	3½ P. M.	Wednesday, 3d	6¾ A. M.
Thursday, 4th	8 A. M.	Thursday, 4th	4½ P. M.
Friday, 5th	6¾ A. M.	Thursday, 4th	4½ P. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Friday, 5th	7 A. M.	Friday, 5th	10 A. M.
Saturday, 6th	10 A. M.	Saturday, 6th	6 P. M.
Sunday, 7th	7 A. M.	Sunday, 7th	12½ P. M.
Monday, 8th	8 A. M.	Monday, 8th	12 M.

EAST RIVER LINE TO CONEY ISLAND.

The steamer NAUSHON, Capt. E. T. WILSON, will commence her regular trips to Coney Island and Fort Hamilton on THURSDAY, July 4, leaving North 8th-st., Williamsburgh, at 10, and 2; Broome-st. at 10¼ and 2¼; Peck-slip at 10½ and 2½; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, (lower side,) at 10¾ and 2¾; Sackett-st., Brooklyn, at 11 and 3 o'clock, connecting with the North River boat from Coney Island.

CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamer NORWALK leaves Christopher-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Jay-st., 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4, Morris-st., 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The ANTELOPE leaves the foot of Harrison-st. daily at 8 A. M. every day, without exception. Lands at 34th-st. for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing-Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. on return.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—RAILROAD time, half railroad fare, no dust.—The fast and splendid steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30 o'clock; 34th-st. at 3:45; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45, or on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURGH—The steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves the pier foot of Warren-st. every SUNDAY MORNING at 7½; 34th-st. at 7¾, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens, Coldspring and Cornwall. Returning, leaves Newburgh at 1½ P. M., arriving in New-York at 6 P. M.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITESTONE, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Motts Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M. for above-named places. No heavy freight received.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—TWO BOATS DAILY from Pier 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st. Fare $1. Steamer BRIDGEPORT, at 12 o'clock noon; and steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, 3 o'clock P. M. Making landing at 34th-st. at 3:10 P. M. Freight received daily. J. B. HUBBELL, Gen. Agent; T. LOOKYER & CO., Agents on Pier.

FOR SING SING—LANDING AT YONKERS, Irvington and Tarrytown, daily, Sundays excepted, commencing MONDAY, July 8, steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK, from Warren-st. Pier at 4:45 P. M. Returning, leave Sing Sing at 6:30 A. M., landing as above. Freight taken for all the above landings except Tarrytown.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, CORNWALL AND COZZENS' DOCK.—The splendid fast steamer SUNNYSIDE, Capt. E. F. KING, leaves Pier No. 29, foot Warren-st., every afternoon at 3:45 o'clock. Returning leaves Newburgh every morning at 6:45, arriving in New-York at 10 A. M.

NORTHPORT AND WILLETT'S POINT.—The steamer MATTANO, Capt. MARSHALL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, for the above-named places, at 3 P. M.; returning, leaves Northport at 6 and Willett's Point at 8:15 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE 75 CENTS. NO charge for berths. Steamers leave daily (except SUNDAY) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 26 East River. Special arrangement, leave SATURDAY NIGHT at 12, and from New-Haven SUNDAY NIGHT at 12½ o'clock.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) AND UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE.)—The fast and commodious steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAMUEL E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M., daily, for the above-named places.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

THE STEAMBOAT HELEN LEAVES foot of Chambers-st. for Red Bank and intermediate landings daily, Sundays and Mondays excepted, at 8 A. M. Returning, leaves Red Bank at 4 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES. CARRIAGES.
ANOTHER REDUCTION OF PRICES.
THE IMMENSE STOCK
at warerooms of CALVIN WITTY will now be sold at
GREAT BARGAINS,
No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY STYLISH AND ELEGANT four-wheel dog cart with four seats; also a handsome four-seat top phaeton; both made by Wood Brothers, and in fine order; will be sold at half cost. Apply at private stable in 20th-st., first stable east of 3d-av., south side, from 8 A. M. to 12 M.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF BAY HORSES, with a handsome light English phaeton, harness, robes, &c.; complete for a gentleman's turn-out; also, a stylish black horse, good in single or double harness, or for the saddle. Apply at RYERSON & BROWN'S livery stable, in West 32d-st., below 6th-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY OR MERCHANDISE, the handsomest pair of thoroughbred bay matched mares in this City; very fast; gentle, kind and sound. Apply to HITCHCOCK & JOHNSON, No. 152 Broadway.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR desirous to sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse business, should apply to MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A SECOND-HAND ROCKAWAY. Apply to Mr. DAVIS, livery-stable, No. 125 West 32d-st., a few doors west of 6th-av.

GOOD PASTURE FOR HORSES CAN BE procured on a farm near New-Hamburgh, on the banks of the Hudson River, at reasonable terms. For particulars address T. D. BISHOP, No. 39½ Carmine-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York, mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

PROPOSALS.

BURLINGTON BREAKWATER.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until the 20th day of July, 1867, for the materials and labor required for the extension of the Breakwater at Burlington, Vt., viz.:

115,000 linear feet of squared hemlock timber, 12 inches by 12 inches, in lengths varying from 32 feet upward.
53,000 linear feet of squared pine timber, 12 inches by 12 inches, in lengths varying from 30 feet upward.
14,000 feet bm. of 3-inch pine plank.
25,000 feet bm. of 3-inch hemlock plank.
2,600 pounds of 8-inch wrought spike.
27,000 pounds of wrought iron wrag bolts, 1 inch in diameter, 2 feet in length, and pointed at one end.
8,500 tree-nails (elm or oak) 2 feet long and 2 inches in diameter.
16,000 cubic yards of rubble-stone, in pieces varying from 15 pounds to 200 pounds, delivered in the cribs.

And for the labor involved in the construction of the Breakwater, (consisting of 6 cribs of 80 feet in length each, 30 feet wide at the base, and 20 feet wide at top, in 30 feet average depth at low water, and rising 10 feet above it,) including the framing, putting together, a putting in position of the cribs, and stated at so much per running foot of Breakwater, or so much per cubic foot, linear foot, or foot board measure of the lumber used, which amount must cover all the expenses of construction, exclusive of material.

The materials to be of the best quality, and to be delivered at such points as the undersigned, or his authorized agent, may select, and to be measured and inspected by himself, or such person as he may appoint for that purpose.

The law requires separate proposals for labor, and for each kind of material.

Plans and specifications may be obtained upon application at this office.

Alternative proposals will be received for the delivery of the whole of the above bill by the opening of navigation next Spring, or for the delivery of one-fifth by the 1st of October, 1867.

C. E. BLUNT,
Lieut.-Col. of Eng'rs, Brevet Col. U. S. A.
UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
OSWEGO, N. Y., June 25, 1867.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until the 20th of July, 1867, inclusive, for dredging the channel of Little Sodus Bay, N. Y.,—the amount to be removed being about 40,000 (forty thousand) cubic yards, and the work to be executed during the remainder of the present season and the season of 1868, or such portions of each as may be required.

The machine must be of the Osgood, or an equally good pattern, and capable of raising 500 yards of soft material in a day of ten hours.

The price, which will include the removal of the material to proper points designated by the undersigned or his agent, will be stated both by the hour and by the cubic yard. C. E. BLUNT, Lieut.-Col. Engineers,
Brevet Colonel U. S. A.
U. S. Engrs. Office, OSWEGO, N. Y., June 24, 1867.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until the 20th of July, 1867, inclusive, for dredging the channel of Big Sodus Bay, N. Y.,—the amount to be removed being about 60,000 (sixty thousand) cubic yards, and the work to be executed during the remainder of the present season and the season of 1868, or such portions of each as may be required.

The machine must be of the Osgood, or an equally good pattern, and capable of raising 500 yards of soft material in a day of ten hours.

The price, which will include the removal of the material to proper points designated by the undersigned or his agent, will be stated both by the hour and by the cubic yard. C. E. BLUNT, Lieut.-Col. Engineers,
Brevet Colonel U. S. A.
U. S. Engrs. Office, OSWEGO, N. Y., June 24, 1867.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 5, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 11th of July instant, for furnishing by contract the following-named musical instruments, viz.:

1 "E" flat Picolo, coco wood, 6 German silver keys.
1 "F" Flute, coco wood, 6 German silver keys.
5 "B" flat Clarionets, coco wood, 13 German silver keys with rings.
1 "E" flat Clarionet, coco wood, 13 German silver keys with rings.
2 "E" flat Cornets, brass, front bell, 3 valves, rotary.
3 "B" flat Cornets, brass, front bell, 3 valves, rotary.
4 "E" flat Altos, brass, bell up, 3 valves, rotary.
2 "B" flat Tenors, brass, bell up, 3 vales, rotary.
1 "B" flat Baritone, brass, bell up, 3 valves, rotary.
1 "B" flat Bass, brass, bell up, 4 valves, rotary.
2 "E" flat basses, brass, bell up, 3 valves, rotary.

Each instrument must be accompanied with a music stand.

2 Small Drums.
1 Bass Drum.
1 pair Turkish Cymbals.
1 dozen "E" flat Clarionet Reeds.
3 dozen "B" flat Clarionet Reeds.
52 March Books.
1 ream of best Music Paper.

The above-named instruments to be of plain, inexpensive manufacture, but good and suitable for the purpose for which intended.

Bidders should present samples of the instruments that they may propose to furnish.

Further information can be had at this office.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of a bid, as may be deemed to the interest of the service.

Proposals must state how soon the articles can be delivered, and should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing musical instruments," and be addressed to
Brevet Major-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Asst. Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Eighth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, July 12, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the painting of Grammar Schoolhouse No. 38, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

JOHN R. RUSSELL,
MATTHIAS CLARK,
JOHN AITKIN, Jr.,
WALTER W. ADAMS,
DAVID WALKER,
Trustees of the Eighth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Ninth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, July 12, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., for the painting of Grammar Schoolhouse No. 3 in said Ward. Specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

WILLIAM H. GEDNEY,
CHARLES N. WRIGHT,
HENRY P. SEE,
JAMES HARRISON,
JAMES W. BOOTH,
Trustees of the Ninth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, July 10, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the Furniture required for Grammar Schoolhouse No. 13 and Primary Schoolhouse No. 9, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

FRED. C. WAGNER,
NICHOLAS SEGAR,
HENRY L. SLOTE,
G. P. STUTZMAN,
WM. FISCHER,
Trustees Seventeenth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, July 10, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the furniture for Grammar Schoolhouse No. 9, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

JOHN JASPER,
WM. H. DOHERTY,
JOHN M. HELCK,
S. N. SIMONSON,
TERENCE RILEY,
Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Eleventh Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, July 10, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the furniture for Primary School-house No. 31, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

EDWD. MIEHLING,
WM. W. LYON,
JOSEPH WANGLER,
HIRAM WISNER,
THEO. TOOKER,
Trustees Eleventh Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Tenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, July 9, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the furniture of an addition to Grammar Schoolhouse No. 42, in said Ward.

Plans and specifications for said furniture can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals if deemed for the public interests to do so.

GEO. KINZER, ROBT. R. BREESE.
J. C. ACHESON, WM. McCAFFIL,
G. T. PATTERSON, Trustees 10th Ward.
Dated JUNE 26, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Fifteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, July 15, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for new water-closets for Grammar Schoolhouse No. 35 in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

EDWARD SCHELL,
JOSIAH LANE,
HENRY A. TAILER,
OTIS D. SWAN,
JAMES D. OLIVER,
Trustees Fifteenth Ward.

TO CONTRACTORS. — PROPOSALS INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Monday, July 8, at 11 o'clock A. M.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Sixty-first-street, between Third and Fifth avenues.

For regulating, grading, &c., Eighth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth to One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, in three sections:

First section—From Fifty-ninth to Seventy-seventh-street. Second section—From Eighty-first to One Hundredth-street. Third section—From One Hundredth to One Hundred and Twenty-second-street.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated, STREET DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1867.
GEORGE W. McLEAN, Street Commissioner.

UNITED STATES ENGINEERS' OFFICE,
OSWEGO, N. Y., June 12, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned until the 13th of July, 1867, inclusive, for the dredging required in the Harbor of Oswego, N. Y., during the working seasons of 1867 and 1868, the estimated quantity being 150,000 (one hundred and fifty thousand) cubic yards. Bidders will state whether they will furnish one or two machines, which must be capable of raising 500 cubic yards of soft material each, in a day of 10 hours. The price will be stated per yard, to be measured in the scows, and must cover the removal of the material to such points outside the harbor as may be specified by the undersigned.

C. E. BLUNT, Lieut.-Col. Engineers,
Brev. Col. U. S. A.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twentieth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, July 12, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the furniture required for Grammar Schoolhouse No. 32, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

IMPROVEMENT OF OGDENSBURGH HARBOR.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until the 27th day of July, 1867, for dredging the Harbor of Ogdensburgh, N. Y. The quantity to be removed is estimated at 50,000 (fifty thousand) cubic yards, and is supposed to be in part bowlders and coarse gravel, but mainly sand and mud. The price, which should be stated both by the hour and cubic yard, will include the removal of the dredged material to designated points. The machine should be a scoop-dredge, of the Osgood or other approved pattern.

C. E. BLUNT,
Lieut.-Col. of Engineers, Brevet Col. U. S. A.
U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,
OSWEGO, N. Y., June 26, 1867.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received, addressed to the Commissioners, for the repairing and improvement of Clinton-st., at the office of the Engineer, No. 22 Court-st., until 4 o'clock P. M., MONDAY, July 15, 1867, for regulating and paving Clinton-st., from Fulton-st. to Second-place, with trap block or Nicolson pavements, according to plans and specifications which may be seen at the office of the Engineer. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of said bids, as they may think for the interest of said improvement.

By order of the Commissioners.
L. N. VIBBARD, Engineer.
BROOKLYN, June 24, 1867.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—Eighth Collection District of New-York, comprising the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City of New-York.

ANNUAL NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1867, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by deputy, at his office, No. 190 5th-av., (in the rear of the Second National Bank,) daily, (Sundays excepted,) commencing on MONDAY, 24th June, and ending on SATURDAY, 20th July, for the receipt of said taxes, &c., &c. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. The taxes included in the annual list are upon incomes, billiard tables, carriages, plate, watches and licenses.

The number of taxpayers in this District is so great that much trouble and delay will be avoided by early payments. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by the law.

THOS. E. SMITH, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, Thirty-second District of the State of New-York, No. 83 Cedar-st., comprising the First, Second and Fourth Wards of the City of New-York. ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District for the year beginning May 1, 1867, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by deputy, at his office, No. 83 Cedar st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted,) commencing on the first day of August ensuing, and ending on the first day of September, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. Office hours from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M. The taxes included in the annual list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard-tables, piano-fortes, gold watches, licenses; and upon incomes for the year 1866. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by the law.

SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector
Dated NEW-YORK, June 12, 1867.

ALL PERSONS HAVING ANY BUSINESS to transact with the estate of ROB'T MARCHER, deceased, and especially in matters affecting patent rights, rents, royalties, payments or purchases, &c., will apply at No. 449 West 26th-st., or to WILLIAM S. CARMAN, Stuyvesant Bank, No. 744 Broadway, New-York City.

REBECCA A. MARCHER, Executrix.
JOHN LANE, Executor.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 16, 1897.

Will be sold at public auction, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 400 Washington-st., New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 9th of July next, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., the following-described property:

25,234 pairs Machine-sewed Boots.
58,989 pairs Machine-sewed Bootees.
13,500 pounds of Wall Tents.
6,900 pounds of Common Tents.
18,000 pounds of Hospital Tents.
10,900 pounds of Shelter Tents.
7,355 pounds of Canvas.

Samples of the above may be seen at the depot, and further information obtained.

TERMS—Cash, in Government funds; ten per cent. down and balance before goods are taken from the depot, which must be within five days of sale, under forfeiture of purchase.

Brevet Major-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Asst. Q. M. G. U. S. A.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS AND MINER.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE BELONGING TO THE LATE REUBEN WITHERS, ESQ., DECEASED.

SALE PEREMPTORY.

Will sell at auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in this City, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 9th day of July next, all that piece or parcel of land, with a three-story house and other buildings thereon erected, situated on the westerly side of 2d-av., No. 135, between St. Mark's-place and 9th-st.; lot 35x120 feet. Further particulars will be found in the legal advertisement in the *Journal of Commerce.*

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN.

THIS DAY, (Saturday,) July 6, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 11 East River:
40 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
3,049 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo brig *Hannah Hicks*, from Palermo.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF 38 YEARS' LEASE of 15 lots, with valuable bulkhead, on 13th-av., 21st and 22d sts., formerly known as the N. R. Warehousing Company.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, July 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

The lease of 15 lots of land, situated on West 21st and 22d sts. and 13th-av., together with the valuable bulkhead in front thereof. The lease is from Clement C. Moore; has 17 years to run from August, 1863, at an annual ground rent of $2,075, payable quarterly, with an absolute renewal of 21 years, at an appraised ground rent, and a still further renewal of 21 years more, or improvements to be paid for.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 7 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

BY ORDER OF THE HEIRS, THE VALuable property belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Geo. De Motte. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, July 11, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom:

Comprising valuable villa plots in North Bergen, West Hoboken, and the City of Hudson, N. J., two miles from New-York and directly opposite 14th-st., and accessible by steam and horse-cars at all times of the day and night. Paterson plank road runs through the property; two lines of horse-cars connect with Hoboken Ferry every 15 minutes; Churches, schools, &c., &c.; title indisputable; terms very liberal. Maps and full particulars at No. 77 Cedar-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of L. T. VALENTINE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The assets of the copartnership are transferred to LOUIS T. VALENTINE, who will settle its affairs and who will sign the firm name in liquidation.

LOUIS T. VALENTINE.
WILLIAM J. VALENTINE.
E. F. LUDLUM.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of L. T. VALENTINE & LA MONTE, and will continue the business of dealing in paper and paper-makers' materials, at the location of the late firm of L. T. VALENTINE & CO.

LOUIS T. VALENTINE.
GEO. LA MONTE,
(Late of La Monte & Whitney.)
Paper Warehouse, No. 45 Beekman-st.
Stock Warehouse, No. 158 William-st.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.

No. 11 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of GENTIL & PHIPPS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party is authorized to sign in liquidation.

THEODORE GENTIL,
GEO. PHIPPS.

No. 24 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of KETCHUM, PHIPPS & BELKNAP, for the purpose of transacting business as bankers and brokers in Government securities, stocks, bonds, gold, exchange and mercantile paper.

FRANKLIN M. KETCHUM,
GEORGE PHIPPS,
THOS. BELKNAP, Jr.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of BROWN & SARGENT, for the purpose of manufacturing every variety of gas fixtures, No. 209 Centre-st.

J. H. BROWN,
H. SARGENT.
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1867.

FURNITURE.

REMOVAL.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE,
Have removed to their
NEW WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby, one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels,
Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of
CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY
AND DINING-ROOM
FURNITURE,
BEDDING, &c., &c.
UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND AT THEIR USUAL REASONABLE PRICES.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders receive prompt attention.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

COOL! DELIGHTFUL! COOL!
The renowned LILLIPUTIANS,
GENERAL TOM THUMB
and his beautiful wife,
LAVINIA WARREN STRATTON,
COMMODORE NUTT,
the famous $30,000 Nutt, and
MISS MINNIE WARREN,
the Elfin Queen,
THE SMALLEST MATURE HUMAN BEINGS ever known on the face of the Globe, will be on exhibition
MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
and will appear in the Lecture-Room in a
VARIETY OF FASCINATING PERFORMANCES.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2¾, EVENING AT 8,
After which the Dramatic Company will perform the great Revolutionary Drama of
THE SONS OF FREEDOM,
To be seen at all hours:
PROF. HUTCHINGS...LIGHTNING CALCULATOR
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
FOUR YEARS OLD, WEIGHS 220 POUNDS:
A GIANTESS, DWARF, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
3 LIVING ROCKY MOUNTAIN MOOSE.
A LIVING ALLIGATOR, 16 feet long, together with 4 YOUNG.
SAKIS, OR WHISKERED MONKEY, very rare.
A YELLOW JAPANESE EEL.
300 SPECIMENS LIVING AUSTRALIAN BIRDS.
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL,
HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

BANVARD'S NEW MUSEUM.

CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.
MONDAY EVENING, JULY 1, AND DURING THE WEEK,
The Sensational French Drama,
LE AUBERGISTE.

Principal characters by Messrs. Albaugh, Metkiff, Daly, Evans, Miller, Mrs. Bervell, Misses Nelson, Monk, McClellan, &c.

GRAND MATINEE.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS, 3 P. M.
Admission 30 cents, children 15 cents.
THURSDAY, July 4—GRAND HOLIDAY PERFORMANCES.

BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE,

No. 600 Broadway.
LAST WEEK OF THE FAMOUS GEORGIA MINSTRELS—the great Slave Troupe.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.

RAILROADS.

Important to Tourists.

BAGGAGE or FREIGHT for Saratoga, Lake Mahopac, Lake George, Lake Champlain, the River St. Lawrence and Rapids, Manchester, Vt., and all places in Northern New-York, Vermont and Canada, and on the line of the Harlem Railroad, called for and delivered at residences. *Directions to call left at our office or sent by mail will receive prompt attention.*

NATIONAL EXPRESS COMPANY,

No. 65 Broadway.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.

APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c. For sale everywhere.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Leave James-slip:
7:30 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
3 P. M., Express train for Greenport.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
5:30 P. M., North Islip, Glen Cove, and all way stations.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M.; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 5, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.

3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:20 A. M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

FOR LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA, RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, May 13, 1867, the lines will run as follows, from Pier No. 32, foot of Duane-st.:

At 11:15 A. M.—EXPRESS PASSENGER LINE, for Philadelphia, Long Branch, &c. At 4 P. M.—For Long Branch, Tom's River, and intermediate stations, touching at Pier No. 3 (for passengers only) at 4:15 P. M.

FAST FREIGHT LINE—Leaves Pier No. 32 at 5:30 P. M. for Philadelphia direct, and for all points on the road, and on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. Freight taken at low rates, and quick time uniformly made.

RETURNING:

EXPRESS PASSENGER LINE—For New-York, &c., leaves Philadelphia from Vine-st. ferry, at 7:45 A. M. From Long Branch, for New-York, at 7:35 A. M., and 11:40 A. M.

THROUGH FARE TO PHILADELPHIA ONLY $2.

Tickets can be procured and baggage checked at Davidson & Co.'s Express Office, No. 956 Broadway.

W. S. SNEDEN & CO., Lessees.

☞During July and August, commencing July 2, the steamer NEVERSINK will leave Jay-st. at 9 A. M. and pier No. 32 Duane-st. at 5:15 P. M., touching on last trip at pier No. 3, connecting with express trains direct for Long Branch. A special train will return from Long Branch at 5:25 P. M., arriving in New-York at 8 o'clock P. M.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG and WILLOUGHBY.

FINEST LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES, via CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY,
Seventy Miles Shorter than any Other Route.

Leave New-York, via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven steamer, Peck-slip, at 3:15 P. M. Passengers by boat lodge at Springfield.

On Saturdays, the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.

Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M., at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey.

THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1867.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JULY 8, passengers for the South via the Annamessic route will take the 7½ P. M. train. The 12 noon train will make no connection.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Asst. Supt.

EXCURSIONS.

SUNDAY EXCURSION BOAT TO KEYPORT.—Steamer PERRY, Capt. GOODWIN, will leave every SUNDAY MORNING for Keyport, in place of *Sylvan Grove*, as follows: Leave Peck-slip, East River, at 8 A. M.; Barclay-st., North River, at 9 A. M. Returning, leaves Keyport at 3 P. M., landing at Union, Rossville, Woodbridge, Tottenville and Amboy each way. Fare to all way landings, 25 cents; to Keyport, 50 cents.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—Landing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTTEE, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9½, for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.

A SUNDAY EXCURSION BOAT TO COLLEGE POINT, CITY ISLAND AND NEW-ROCHELLE.—The steamer SYLVAN STREAM will leave Peck-slip Ferry every SUNDAY for the above places at 9 A. M.; returning, leaves New-Rochelle at 4 P. M., landing at 8th-st. and 37th-st., each way.

TO CONEY ISLAND AND THE OCEAN—Cross Fulton, Wall, South or Hamilton Ferries, take cars to Greenwood, which connect with steam passenger cars "to the beach," stopping at Bath, New-Utrecht and way stations. Fare 20 cents.

EXCURSIONS TO FORT LEE OLD LANDING.—The steamer T. E. HULSE, Capt. G. W. ANNETT, leaves foot of Christopher-st., daily, at 10 A. M., 2, 5, 7 P. M.; landing at 34th-st., 10 and 2 o'clock, up trips. Sundays included.

TO LET—FOR SUNDAY-SCHOOLS AND PICnics, Pomona Grove, Port Richmond, S. I. Inquire at Pier No. 19 N. R., S. I. Ferry.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
THE BLACK CROOK,
RENEWED AND RECONSTRUCTED.
SATURDAY EVENING, July 6,
THREE HUNDRED AND FIRST
performance of the Great Spectacle, when it will be presented with
JARRETT & PALMER'S
GRAND PARISIENNE BALLET,
strongly reinforced by new Artistes,
NEW BALLETS, COSTUMES AND MUSIC.
Marston's great new scene,
AN ILLUMINATED BALLROOM,
in which will be given a
GRAND CARNIVAL AND MASQUERADE.
THIS SATURDAY, July 6,
GRAND MATINEE AT 1 O'CLOCK,
when all the new scenes and effects will be given.

WALLACK'S.

Doors open at 7½; commences at 8.
THIS EVENING,
AND
EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
THE NEW IRISH DRAMA,
In three acts and a prologue, written expressly for
MR. DAN BRYANT,
by Messrs. Hy. Morford and John Brougham, entitled
THE BELLES OF SHANDON.

Which will be produced with new scenery, costumes, appointments, and a cast embracing the whole strength of the company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
of the New Nautical National Drama,
BRITISH NEUTRALITY,
BRITISH NEUTRALITY,
BRITISH NEUTRALITY,
Which was received last evening with the most unqualified enthusiasm by a
CROWDED AND FASHIONABLE AUDIENCE,
THE BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
MR. BAKER'S DELIGHTFUL MUSIC,
AND THE WONDERFUL EFFECTS.
THE WRECK of the IRON-CLAD PRIVATEER.
ALL SUCCESSFUL BEYOND ANTICIPATION.
BRITISH NEUTRALITY AGAIN TO-NIGHT.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

T. MAGUIRE and Prof. RISLEY..........Managers
SATURDAY, JULY 6,
MOST POSITIVELY
LAST APPEARANCE
OF THE
IMPERIAL
JAPANESE TROUPE.
MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK.
EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.

All bills against Maguire & Risley's Japanese Troupe must be presented at the box office of the Academy on Saturday, July 6.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Admission 50 cents.
THIS SATURDAY TWO PERFORMANCES.
LUCILLE WESTERN'S LAST TWO PERFORMANCES.

Matinee at..........1½	Evening at..........7½
LAST MATINEE.	LUCILLE WESTERN.
THE CHILD STEALER.	LAST NIGHT.
ONLY MATINEE.	THE CHILD STEALER.

MONDAY—JULIA DEAN, AS JULIA.

FRENCH THEATRE—ARABS.
TWO PERFORMANCES—DAY AND EVENING.
MATINEE AT 1; EVENING AT 8.
Last performances of the ARABS and
CAMPOMANES BROTHERS ON THE TRAPEZE.
Mr. and Mrs. Gomersal in.......TO OBLIGE BENSON
Admission, 50 cents. Boxes reserved, 50 cents extra.

BOWERY THEATRE.

LAST NIGHT OF MISS KATE FISHER.
THREE FAST MEN.
MALE AND FEMALE MINSTRELS.
ADOPTED CHILD and FAMILY JARS.

TERRACE GARDEN.—SUNDAY.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PHILIP BERNET..........Proprietor.
THEODORE THOMAS'S
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS,
EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAYS.
ON SUNDAY EVENING, JULY 7, at 7½,
FOURTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.
Soloists, Messrs. SCHMITZ, LETSCH, DIETZ and ELLER, together with the grand orchestra, in a varied and interesting programme.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.
MONDAY EVENING, July 8, at 8,
TWENTY-FOURTH POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

KINDT & MANZ
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOM, NO. 845 BROADWAY.
Between 17th and 18th sts., New-York.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES — GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons, and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Old pianos taken in exchange; cash paid for the same. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues sent to any address. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

PIANO-FORTES.—NINETEEN SECONDhand pianos, of various makes, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

---

40 SECOND-HAND PIANOS FROM $75 TO $300. Also new pianos and organs to let, and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS,
No. 8 Union-square.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

CARPENTER'S CATAWBA WINE, FROM Kelly's Island, best quality, in original packages or decanted. OTIS FIELD, No. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., corner Nassau, basement.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS.,
PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c.,
No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

SPECIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TREATMENT for the cure of all Private Diseases, at the office of DR. GRINDLE, NO. 6 AMITY-PLACE, BETWEEN BLEECKER AND AMITY STS. Those who are suffering from GONORRHŒA, SECONDARY, TERTIARY OR HEREDITARY SYPHILIS, GLEET, STRICTURE, FISTULA, SORES, ULCERS, RHEUMATISM, IRRITATION OF THE BLADDER, IMPOTENCE, SPERMATORRHŒA, nocturnal or diurnal emissions, the result of youthful indiscretions, or any disease whatever of the genito-urinary organs or pelvic viscera; those who have been unskillfully treated elsewhere, should consult their own interest and call without delay. Consultation free.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at Druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st. and No. 317½ Bowery. Circular embracing her valuable remedies will be sent free on receipt of postage stamp.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 191 Stanton-st.—He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. Kennedy's improved treatment. Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. Kennedy, No. 191 Stanton-st. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases than all others combined. Will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can. Call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. Call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Address Dr. KENNEDY, 191 Stanton-st.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATment of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

BE WISE IN TIME.—DR. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines known to extirpate all vestiges of certain diseases. 191 Stanton st. All hours.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Compound guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb [illegible]

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

CLOSE OF SANTA ANNA'S CAREER.

He was Shot at Sisal on the 25th ult.

Arrival of Mexican Refugees at New-Orleans.

Particulars of the Fall of Vera Cruz.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, July 5.

The French corvette *Phlegethon*, eight guns, four days from Vera Cruz, with dispatches to the Consul-General of France, arrived at Southwest Pass this morning.

Her officers bring the not unexpected intelligence that Gen. SANTA ANNA was, by order of the Liberal Commander, shot at Sisal on the morning of the 25th of June.

The *Phlegethon* also brings the news of the fall of Vera Cruz on the 27th of June. The city surrendered without bloodshed, and was quiet. The captured soldiers were sent to Mobile by the French sloop-of-war *Tabasco*.

Gen. HERRARA and other Mexican refugees were passengers on board the corvette.

The foreign men-of-war in port at Vera Cruz when the *Phlegethon* left were the United States steamer *Tacony*, English steamer *Jason*, Spanish steamer *Delcire*.

Additional Particulars of the Fall of Vera Cruz.

MOBILE, Friday, July 5.

The steamer *Tabasco*, bearing the Mexican flag, arrived here yesterday morning, with about five hundred of the Foreign Legion from MAXIMILIAN'S command.

The garrison of Vera Cruz left that city on the 28th of June. The capitulation was signed on the 27th. They marched out with their colors flying, and were saluted by the Liberal forces.

They were allowed to retain their arms, and were furnished with national vessels to leave Mexico. Lieut.-Col. J. E. SUDRY, of the French army, commands them, and it is said they will be mustered out here.

No Official Confirmation of Santa Anna's Death.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 5.

No official information of the shooting of SANTA ANNA has been received, either by the Department, or by the French or Austrian or Mexican Legations.

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

A dispatch from New-Orleans states that SANTA ANNA was shot on the 25th of June, at Sisal.

Few men of modern times have had a more eventful career than the one whose fate is thus briefly recorded. SANTA ANNA was born in the City of Jalapa on the 21st of February, 1798. Early in the war for independence, he took part in political affairs, and for nearly 40 years was conspicuous in most of the memorable revolutions and revolts that distracted his country. The revolution of 1821 sprung out of the political changes in Spain, when FERDINAND VII. was compelled to adopt a more liberal constitution. Don AUGUSTINE ITURBIDE, a native of Mexico, who had distinguished himself as a leader on the royalist side, revolted from his allegiance and (Feb. 24, 1821,) proclaimed Mexico to be an independent Government, proposing a new constitution, in which the Roman Catholic religion was declared to be the national creed; all distinctions founded on caste or color were abolished, and the form of Government declared to be constitutional monarchy. The revolution was successful, and on the 18th of May, 1822, ITURBIDE was proclaimed Emperor under the title of AUGUSTIN I. His reign lasted only ten months, when SANTA ANNA, who had persisted in denying his authority, and had been deposed from the Governorship of Vera Cruz, made himself master of the situation, and compelled ITURBIDE to abdicate March 20, 1823. SANTA ANNA was, or at least professed to be, in favor of a pure republic, and got up a provisional government, at the head of which were Generals VICTORIA, BRAVO and NEGRETE. A Congress assembled, and (Oct. 4, 1824), a Constitution similar in general features to that of the United States was promulgated; the country was divided into nineteen States and four Territories; Gen. VITTORIA was elected President, and BRAVO was made Vice-President, each for four years. At this time SANTA ANNA was the leader of the federal party, managing its fortunes with the variable successes and defeats peculiar to that peculiar country. In 1828, Gen. GOMEZ PEDRAZA was chosen President by only two majority in the Electoral College over Gen. GUERRERO. The latter contended that the election was unfair, and SANTA ANNA took up his cause. Then followed a disorderly and sanguinary revolution, in the course of which most of the Spaniards who stood by PEDRAZA were plundered and driven from the country. PEDRAZA was compelled to resign in January, 1829, and GUERRERO was declared the lawful President. SANTA ANNA commanded the forces against the Spanish expedition under Gen. BARRADAS, which landed at Tampico in July, but surrendered to SANTA ANNA two months afterward. For this important service GUERRERO made SANTA ANNA Minister of War and Commander-in-Chief of the army. This high confidence was repaid by an intrigue between SANTA ANNA and BUSTAMENTE, whereby GUERRERO was deposed and BUSTAMENTE declared President by the army. Shortly afterward GUERRERO made an attempt to regain his place, but was captured and, according to the custom of the country, forthwith shot. In 1832 SANTA ANNA was at the head of a new revolution in favor of his old enemy, PEDRAZA, whose triumph he insured by a signal defeat of the regular Government troops. The next year, (1833,) SANTA ANNA was chosen or became President, but was hardly seated in the chair before the poisoned chalice came to his own lips. He had drilled the people so thoroughly in insurrections that they were not disposed to forego that exciting amusement, and the great chief of turmoil was soon confronted with a formidable revolt under Gen. ARISTA. This, however, was soon suppressed, and the leaders sent into exile. SANTA ANNA now began to develop his controlling idea of centralization, and used his utmost craft and power to concentrate authority on the executive head of the Government. Radical changes were made in the laws; the authority of the Pope over the Mexican Church was abrogated, convents were suppressed, and the compulsory payment of tithes was declared illegal. SANTA ANNA was a general favorite with the army, who admired his military talents, but he was never popular with the people. They suspected him of aiming to restore Imperial dignity, and looked with sharp suspicion upon all his movements. A proposition, said to have been favored by him, to appropriate the church property to the payment of the national debt led to further insurrections, running through several months with varying success, until in May, 1835, SANTA ANNA utterly defeated the insurgents near Zacatecas, killing no less than two thousand of them. Now was his opportunity. Flushed with this important victory, he achieved the overthrow of the Constitution of 1824, converted the States into a "Consolidated Republic," and under the mild title of President became absolute Dictator. The several State Legislatures were abolished, and their places supplied by departmental councils, the Governors of the States being immediately dependent upon the central authority. Mexico proper, long harassed by factious revolts and exhausted with fruitless wars, seemed glad of even the prospect of quiet, though under such a dictatorship; but in the Department of Texas the tone of public feeling was quite different. For a number of years this section of Mexican territory had been filling up with emigrants from the United States, most of them of a class little disposed to acknowledge any government save their own free will. With great unanimity the Texans repudiated SANTA ANNA'S Government, and thereupon, in the Spring of 1836, the General marched into their country at the head of 6,000 men. His first remarkable act was the bloody massacre of the defenders of the Alamo and Goliad. While marching toward Gonzales he met at San Antonio the Texan army under Gen. SAM HOUSTON. The Texans, roused to fury by the Alamo tragedy, fell upon the Mexicans like tigers, and SANTA ANNA not only suffered a crushing defeat, but was himself taken prisoner. Texas now declared her independence, and the United States gave the new Republic recognition. The defeat and capture of SANTA ANNA was the signal for another overturn in Mexico. BUSTAMENTE got hold of the executive office, which he retained for a year. Meantime SANTA ANNA was liberated, and made a visit to the United States, had a talk with Gen. JACKSON, and was honored with transportation to Mexico in a United States vessel-of-war. He was quite coldly received by his people, and at the Presidential election in 1837, he got only two out of sixty-nine electoral votes. Somewhat disgusted with the fickleness of his countrymen, SANTA ANNA retired to his hacienda near Vera Cruz. A few months afterward came the bombardment of San Juan de Ulloa by the French fleet. He hastened to Vera Cruz and offered his services to the Government; Gen. VICTORIA accepted, and SANTA ANNA took command after the fall of the Castle. On the 5th of December the French made an assault upon Vera Cruz, but SANTA ANNA defeated them and drove them back to their ships. During the conflict he was wounded in the leg, and was compelled to submit to amputation. For two or three years following, SANTA ANNA was quiet (for him,) busying himself now and then as the leader of the centralist as opposed to the federalist party. The Mexican Government was in great confusion, but over and above all the petty leaders, the man with the wooden leg was practically master—in short, scarcely less than absolute dictator. This was especially the case from 1841 to 1844, when he bore the title of Provisional President, Gens. BRAVO and CANALIZO being his substitutes when he had occasion to be at the head of his army. In 1844 the Constitutional Government was restored, and SANTA ANNA was a Constitutional President from June 4 to Sept. 20 But the Mexican people were dying for a revolution. The Government had not been overturned for ever so long, and so they rose against SANTA ANNA, overthrew him, took him prisoner and sentenced him to ten years' banishment. CANALIZO became President, but held the office only a few weeks, when HERRARA became his successor; HERRARA held on for a year and was turned out by PARADES, under whose administration occurred the war with the United States. SANTA ANNA took up his abode in Cuba so as to be in easy reach of the country that he must have felt would soon invite him to return. In less than two years from the date of his exile, the General was quietly passed through the United States blockade and landed once more on his native soil. It was freely charged that the United States connived at his return, under the expectation that he would favor the independence of Texas and agree to an early peace. But he did nothing of the kind; he was loudest of all for a vigorous war. President SALAS gave him the rank of Generalissimo, and very soon after he once more became President of Mexico. Collecting the very best of the Mexican army, he took the field in person, at the head of 20,000 men, and marched northward to oppose Gen. TAYLOR. The latter had only 5,000 men, but not regarding the disparity of numbers he fell upon SANTA ANNA at Buena Vista and gave him an effectual repulse. The Mexican commander managed to get out of the scrape without losing prestige with his troops, and fell back to Cerro Gordo, where he was defeated by Gen. SCOTT. He succeeded in keeping together three or four thousand men, with whom he retreated toward the City of Mexico. The Mexicans now generally conceded that SANTA ANNA was the only man who could make head against the Americans, and so he was appointed President once more; but having learned that the vote just then being taken was not in his favor he got Congress to postpone the counting from May, 1847, until January, 1848, and during the time banished or imprisoned all who conspicuously opposed his schemes, and established a severe censorship over the Press. It is charged that at this time he was in secret treaty with Gen. SCOTT and N. P. TRIST, but nothing positive is known on the subject. For the defence of the capital, SANTA ANNA mustered about 30,000 men. The battles of Contreras, Churubusco, Molinos del Rey, and, lastly, of the City of Mexico came in rapid succession, and in September, 1847, the capital surrendered to the American forces. SANTA ANNA now resigned his pretensions to the Presidency in favor of PENA Y PENA, who had been constitutionally elected. SANTA ANNA made one more military venture in the siege of Puebla, but was driven off by Gen. LANE. Early in February, 1848, SANTA ANNA informed the Minister of War and Gen. SCOTT that he desired to leave Mexico and seek a home on foreign soil, where he might pass his last days in that tranquillity which he could never find in the land of his birth. Permission was granted, and in April he sailed for Jamaica, where he remained for five years. Gens. HERRARA and ARISTA were meanwhile Presidents of Mexico; but they were noted for little save inefficiency, and the Mexican people began to desire the strong hand of their old leader at the helm. In 1853 SANTA ANNA returned, and was received with unbounded enthusiasm. He was chosen President for one year; but his dreams of ambition returned with this opportunity, and in this fifth call to the head of the nation he attempted his master-stroke; he undertook to establish himself in perpetuity, with the power to name his successor, and these pretensions were indorsed by certain of his partisans, who fomented a mild rebellion to carry out their idea. This was rather too much even for Mexicans, and SANTA ANNA was soon called upon to face a powerful revolt begun at Acapulco in January, 1854, by ALVAREZ, surnamed "the panther of the Pacific," aided by COMONFORT, TAMARIZ, DEGOLLADO and other strong men. SANTA ANNA held out for two years, spending the ten millions received for the Gadsden purchase in a vain struggle, but was finally compelled to sign an unconditional abdication and quit the country as an exile. He sailed, Aug. 16, 1855, from Vera Cruz for Havana, soon after went to Venezuela, thence to St. Thomas, and finally to the United States. When the MAXIMILIAN venture opened, SANTA ANNA became deeply interested in the political fortunes of his country, and finally departed upon his fatal expedition, of the nature and expectations of which very little is known. The news of his execution seems to be direct and authentic. It is passing strange, however, that one who has for nearly half a century been almost the only really great man in his country, who has suffered and struggled so much and so bravely with and for her, should, almost on the verge of three score and ten, be led into a venture so hazardous and die like a malefactor in an insignificant Indian town in the most worthless corner of the nation. But whatever his fate, it will not be denied that Gen. SANTA ANNA was a remarkable man, a brave and successful General, a shrewd and able politician; and the one of all their people in whom, with all their fickleness, the Mexicans had the most confidence.

PRISONERS OF WAR IN MEXICO.

The Prisoners Captured at Queretaro—Order from Juarez Relative to their Disposition.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 5.

The following is a translation from a Mexican document respecting the prisoners taken at Queretaro:

MINISTRY OF WAR AND NAVY.

SECTION 1. The persons apprehended on the occupation of the city of Queretaro by force of arms, respecting whom no determination has yet been taken, besides the responsibility of their previous acts, have incurred in an especial manner that of having desired still to continue the shedding of more Mexican blood, and to cause the country to suffer incalculable evils, without the probability or the hope of upholding the mock government which the foreign intervention attempted to impose on the nation, for the purpose of destroying republican institutions, by means of the gallows, incendiarism and pillage. Agreeably to the express provisions of the law of the 25th of January, 1862, each one of the two circumstances attaching to those apprehended in Queretaro would suffice to impose upon them the penalty of death, with the mere identification of their persons, that it is the fact of their having been apprehended in the act of transgressing it and in actual war. However, after having taken this matter into deliberate consideration, the Citizen President of the Republic has deemed it proper to make use of his ample faculties, in order to reconcile, as far as possible, the sentiments of clemency and mercy to the requirements of justice and the very important measure of securing the peace and tranquility of the nation. To this end he has thought that a distinction could be made in the degrees of criminality of those more or less guilty. Some of those prisoners, owing to the importance of the civil and military positions which they have filled, the greater influence which their character has given them, and the grave offences which they have committed, or which they have authorized, may be considered the more subject to the penalty of the law. Others are in the same situation, who, by former or recent acts of perpetration of numerous crimes, or by an excess of refined cruelty, have made themselves notorious as highwaymen and robbers, who deserve no consideration, whatever may have been the class or station they have held.

With reference to both, notwithstanding they appear to be deserving of the strict construction of the law toward them, with the mere identification of their persons, the Citizen President, in use of his ample powers, had determined, in order that the defences may be heard which they may be able to make, that, agreeably to the provisions relating thereto of the law cited, the following trials be held:

First—There will be tried by one and the same process of law, who appear on the special list of prisoners made at Queretaro, as Generals of Brigade, and also Colonels, Don MARIANO MONTERDO, Don MARIANO REYES, Don JUAN OTTON, because they have held important commands or have figured with antecedents involving a special responsibility.

Second—There will be tried by another process of law the so-called Cols. Don FRANCISCO REDONE, JESUS (*alias*) BUEYES PRINTOR, and the so-called Lieut.-Cols. Don JOSE ALMENZA and Don EMETRIO MALDOMADO, together with the other persons, whatever may be their class or condition, when you may be able to designate at once, in consequence of their having antecedents which distinguish them, by their former or recent acts, as highwaymen or robbers, or for their refined cruelty.

Third—There will be tried by another process of law Don MANUEL GARCIA AGUERRE, who held the position of Minister to MAXIMILIAN, Don MANUEL DOMINGUEZ, who acted as Prefect of Queretaro, and Don DOMINGO PASOS, who acted as Commissary.

With reference to the other prisoners made at Queretaro, the number of which is large, although they should be equally subject, agreeably to the provisions of the law, to suffer the penalty of death upon the mere identification of their persons, because the two circumstances of their having been apprehended in the act of transgressing it and in actual war, also attach to them; nevertheless, the Citizen President, making use of his ample faculties, and desirous, in the name of the people and as their representative, of showing an act of clemency and mercy, has decided in council to grant them an exemption from the penalty of death, commuting it in the following manner:

First—Those who appear in the list referred to as Colonels shall suffer the punishment of imprisonment for six years in the castle or the place which the Government may designate, Lieutenant-Colonels for five years, Commanders for four years and Captains for two years.

Second—The Lieutenants and Sub-Lieutenants of Mexican birth will be subject for two years to the vigilance of the authorities of the places which they may elect as their residence, so long as they do not give cause by their bad conduct to their being placed in close confinement within that period. They will at once be furnished with a pass to enable them to proceed to the place of residence which they may elect, where they will report to the authority of the same. They will be permitted to change their residence when convenient for them to do so, by previously giving notice thereof to the authority of the place in which they are, in order that it may give them a pass with which to present themselves to the authority of the new residence which they may elect, in order to remain there in the same manner under its vigilance.

Third—Those who appear on the list as Lieutenants and Sub-Lieutenants, of foreign birth, shall remain prisoners until the Government, after due examination of their antecedents, shall determine whether they shall remain prisoners for two years like the Captains, or whether it shall issue passports to them to quit the territory of the Republic.

Fourth—To those of the class of troops, of foreign birth, already sent by you to this city, the Government will direct here that passports be issued to them to quit the territory of the Republic. This same order is given separately, with reference to those of the class of troops, and even with respect to the officers and chiefs, of foreign birth, captured in former battles, who are now in Zacatecas, Guadalajara, Puebla and other places.

Fifth—Among the prisoners who appear in the list as civil employes, SAMUEL BACHE, who figures as private physician to MAXIMILIAN, will be at once set at liberty; and without regard to JOAQUIN MARTINEZ, LUIS P. BARIO, MANUEL CASTILLO Y COS, and DOMETRIO ORTIZ, they will remain, in the manner provided for Lieutenants and Sub-Lieutenants of foreign birth, subject for two years to the vigilance of the authorities of the places wherein they may desire to reside, unless you may possess antecedents respecting any one or any of them, involving circumstances of aggravating crimes; in which case you will be pleased immediately to give notice thereof to the Government, that it may determine what is proper to be done.

Sixth—All those embraced in the foregoing classes, after the conclusion of the term of the imprisonment, or that of being under the vigilance of the authorities, shall remain deprived of the rights of Mexican citizens so long as and until they obtain the express rehabilitation of the General Government.

Agreeable to these instructions you will be pleased to issue the proper orders for their fulfillment.

Independence and liberty!

(Signed) MEJIA.

SAN LUIS POTOSI, June 6, 1867.

To the Citizen General of Division, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the North Queretaro.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Affairs in North Carolina—Geological Survey—Republican Meeting—Destitution.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, July 3.

Prof. KERR, of North Carolina, has recently published a report of a geological survey of the State of North Carolina. The country explored in the western part of the State is included within eleven counties west of the Blue Ridge and Yellow Mountain. After commenting on the ancient character of the rocks of the region, the Professor remarks: "And not only do they belong to the lowest geological horizon, but the entire absence of all representatives of the later formations makes it necessary to conclude that we have an extensive tract of the oldest land on the globe; and as North America is the oldest born of the Continents, so the black mountain is the oldest of brotherhood, and was the first to emerge from the face of the unbroken sphere of waters when the command came forth: 'Let the dry land appear.'"

A largely-attended and animated public meeting was held in Charlottesville July 1. After warm debate, resolutions recommending coöperation with the Republican Party of the United States and for the appointment by the Chairman of delegates to the Republican Convention to be held in Richmond Aug. 1 were adopted. The Norfolk *Day-Book* says the gentlemen participating in this movement are among the most respectable and influential citizens of the county, and have inaugurated this coöperation with the Republican Party in the interests of reconstruction.

Accounts of destitution among the poorer classes of the counties of North Carolina are constantly being received, and leave no room for doubt that the most intense suffering and sickness from the want of food prevails to a deplorable extent. An account from Wake County states that there are 300 families, consisting of 1,000 persons, widows and orphans and decrepid men, who are in a terribly suffering state. The writer says many are reported without food. Suffering mothers spend the nights in sleeplessness, soothing the cries of their starving little ones for bread.

Accounts from the interior of North Carolina give very discouraging prospects for the crops. A letter from Langsburgh says that it has rained for nearly two months. The Tar River has been higher than ever known before, and nearly all the low grounds in the country are overflowed.

Gen. GRANT and family are expected to arrive here to-morrow as the guests of Gen. SCHOFIELD, at the Chesapeake Seminary, to spend a few days.

Grand preparations have been made for a display of fireworks on the night of the Fourth.

N. L. MCCREADY, of New-York, and other metropolitan capitalists and business men are visiting Virginia with the view of investigating the commercial and agricultural resources of the State. They visited this place to-day, after spending several days in Norfolk, Portsmouth and vicinity, and are now prospecting in the Counties of Northampton and Accomac, on the eastern shore of the State.

The gunboat *Astrella*, WM. BUDD, Commander, arrived in the harbor to-night from Pensacola, Fla. She reports having spoken the United States ship *Relief*, southward bound.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Anti-Excise Agitation Among the Germans.

As already reported, an Anti-Excise Central Committee was recently formed by the Germans in this City for the purpose of insuring a repeal of those provisions of the Excise Law which are considered oppressive, the Sunday law in particular. The said Central Committee was composed of delegations representing ward organizations formed for that purpose, and an Executive Committee was appointed, which has held several meetings, to prepare a plan of operation.

Last night a meeting was held at Hubner's Hotel, in the Bowery, when, in the absence of the Chairman, Coroner SCHIRMER, Mr. MAX GOEPP presided, and after a lengthy discussion, the following memorial, to be submitted to the State Constitutional Convention, was adopted:

To the Constitutional Convention of the State of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned memorialists and citizens of the State beg leave respectfully to represent:

That while they are at all times ready and willing to coöperate in any popular movement aiming at an advancement of the cause of public morals, decency and temperance, they nevertheless deem it to be their duty as good citizens and sincere men to lay before your honorable body their reasons for not believing in the benefits of total abstinence, the righteousness of political teetotalism, and the practicability and justice of prohibitory legislation.

From Noah to Moses, from Jesus Christ to St. Paul, from Luther to Milton, and from Washington to Humboldt and Liebig nearly all the great and good men of every age, and the immortal teachers and benefactors of mankind have regarded wine as a blessed gift of God Almighty and a bountiful Nature. The most perfect types of the whole human race—physically and intellectually—are found in those countries where the diet of men is a mixed one, consisting of animal and vegetable solid food, and of water, wine, milk and beer for drink; these countries—the inhabitants of which excel in every mental and physical perfection and advancement—are England, Germany, France, Switzerland, Italy, Scandinavia, Hungary, Spain and the United States of America. In all of these most highly civilized countries the drinking of wine and beer is the rule and total abstinence from them the exception.

Wherever this mixed diet in the use of solid and liquid food, as above described, is not customary, men are found physically and mentally inferior to the inhabitants of the countries just named, and in some cases in a state bordering close upon the condition of brutes; blubber takes the place of wine and beer among the Esquimaux and Laplanders, raw whisky and other obnoxious ardent spirits become the liquid spice for the bad bread and worse potatoes consumed by the poorer classes in some parts of Ireland, Northern Germany and Russia, and the Orientals are the victims of opium and other narcotic stimulants, which are fast destroying the mental and physical powers of whole nations.

The true cause of temperance will not be advanced, and the morals of the masses will not be improved by special legislation as asked for by the temperance leagues and prohibitionists, but the rights of citizens will be violated thereby without any gain in return therefor.

Sunday, the day of rest, in the true legal and constitutional sense does not signify a day to be exclusively or necessarily devoted to religious or sectarian rites and practices, but a day of rest from manual daily labor and for mental and physical recreation and social enjoyment; all special Sunday legislation is therefore an invasion of men's rights, and a cruel wrong against the great class of workingmen, who have no other day for relaxation from hard work and for social enjoyment.

For the above named reasons and many others that could be cited, and in order to remove the causes of an otherwise everlasting civil strife and discord engendered by the demands of a certain class of intolerant citizens, who believe in enforcing Christianity, morality and sobriety by unrepublican and impracticable legal enactments, your Honorable Body is requested to embody in your draft of a Constitution:

That regulation of the traffic in fermented liquors and wines, and the passage of general and uniform laws for the maintenance of public order, decency and morality throughout the State are the sole objects lying within the province and jurisdiction of the Legislature of a free and enlightened commonwealth capable of self-government.

A resolution was then passed, calling upon the Executive Committee to assemble to take immediate measures for an extensive circulation of the document among the German organizations, to obtain signatures in the City and Brooklyn, as also in the interior of the State. The Committee will consequently meet to-day. A series of resolutions of a similar character submitted by the Executive Committee, were also adopted. Addresses were delivered by Mr. MAGNUS GROSS, a member of the State Convention, and several others.

Novel Lifeboat.

The marked attention given to the subject of lifeboats by the late Government Commission on Life-saving Iventions, has given, if possible, new incentive to the study of their construction by inventors whose specialty lies in that direction. There is now in process of construction at the yard of G. W. ALEXANDER, in South-street, a novel boat, which the inventor and patentee, M. V. NOBLES, one of the exhibitors before the Commission, promises shall meet all and every requirement of a lifeboat. The boat proper is of the ordinary form, with the peculiar detaching apparatus before described, whereby not only is the release from the davits obtained with certainty and rapidity, but all possibility of careening the boat as the passengers enter is obviated. In the experiments made before the Commissioners one quality was wanting in all the boats exhibited. However successful each of them promised to be in keeping afloat in the most troubled sea, not one of them in any way insured its passengers from being washed away or submerged by seas breaking on or over. This last desideratum, and not the least important one, this novel invention claims to supply. The boat proper is arched over by a light metal skeleton rib-work stretching from gunwale to gunwale, and there secured. Upon this frame-work is extended a double covering composed of canvas and India rubber, firmly secured to the boat. This double covering is capable of inflation, and thus renders the entire structure extremely buoyant. An opening in the cover, three feet by four, admits of the passengers. This opening is around the mast, and by a peculiar arrangement can be hermetically closed when passengers and crew have entered. The mast, which is of metal and hollow, is used as a ventilator, and in conjunction with a small fan of simple construction and easy operation serves as the means of procuring two currents of air—one of foul air generated in the boat when tenanted, and another of pure air to take its place.

It is claimed for this boat that, when completed, it can be prepared for launching as rapidly as any other; that owing to its not careening when weighed upon on either side, passengers will enter with safety; that it is certain to fall with its load as it ought to do from the davits, and that when on the sea, however tempestuous, it will be impossible to swamp it, being waterproof above and below. It is to be propelled by oars, passed out through apertures, so constructed as to admit of no leakage, and an arrangement in the cover permits a lookout to the steersman. This novel boat, in which, if practice will only bear out theory, passengers can be rescued from shipwreck and sustained through the worst weather for many days, will undergo a test down the Bay in a short time, where severe trial will be made of the peculiar and valuable qualities she claims to possess exclusively.

Marshal Murray and Others Arrested for Kidnapping.

Messrs. WATSON, PETERS and HOGAN, charged with having been concerned in kidnapping PHILLIP STANLEY, who it is alleged robbed the safe at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, of a large sum of money, several months ago, appeared on Wednesday before Judge THOMPSON, at the Queen's County Court, Chambers, and gave bail in the sum of $3,000 to answer. Marshal MURRAY was notified a few days ago of his intended arrest upon the charge of complicity in the kidnapping affair, and yesterday, in accordance with his promise, went before the same Judge and gave bail to answer.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FOUND DROWNED.—There were brought to the Morgue yesterday, to await identification, the bodies of two men, who came to their death by drowning. One was brought from Pier No. 1 North River, and is described officially as follows: The body of an unknown man, aged about 35 years, 5 feet 7 inches high, brown hair, chin whiskers; had on black pants, flannel drawers, blue cotton socks, white muslin shirt, gray flannel undershirt, linen duster and brogans. The other was found at Pier No. 30, East River, and is thus described: The body of an unknown man, aged about 40 years, 5 feet 8 inches high, brown hair, sandy whiskers; had on red flannel shirt, dark pants. There was also picked up yesterday at Quarantine, S. I., the body of an unknown man, dressed in black pants, overalls and plaid shirt, with both hands off and face badly eaten by the fish, apparently having been some time in the water. An inquest was held on the body, when the verdict that deceased came to his death by causes unknown to the jury was rendered.

DROWNING CASES.—At a late hour on Thursday night JOHN BLACK, of No. 3½ Washington-street, found the body of an unknown man floating in the water off the Battery and towed it ashore. Deceased was about 35 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, had dark hair, and wore a linen coat, black pants and vest, white shirt and pegged boots.—About the same hour on Thursday night EDWARD NOLAN, JOHN BAKER and JOHN SMITH, in the employ of Capt. BAKER, of No. 57 Wall-street, were in a boat opposite Fifty-ninth-street, East River, near the Long Island side, when the steamboat *Perry* struck the boat and cut it in two. BAKER and SMITH were drowned. NOLAN succeeded in swimming ashore and reporting the accident to the Police.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Baron Calvachini, Peru, and Dr. Wumbull, Chili, are at the New-York Hotel. Gen. Averell, United States Consul-General to the Canadas; Gen. Ewing, Washington; Judge Black, St. Paul, and Col. McComb, Delaware, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. W. H. Barnum, Connecticut; Hon. Geo. F. Comstock, Syracuse, and Hon. W. F. Allen, Syracuse, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. J. Stewart, United States Army; Hon. H. R. Low, Monticello, and J. C. Spalding, United States Navy, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Gen. E. B. Grubb, New-Jersey, is at the Astor House.

SINGULAR DISCOVERY.—Early on Thursday, the Staten Island Police found the body of an unknown man hanging in the boat-house of Mr. CAMERON, on the South Beach. The body was in such a state of decomposition as to be unrecognizable. The boathouse has been shut up during the past seven months, and it is supposed that deceased must have got in by the window some months ago and committed suicide. He wore a black frock coat, pepper and salt pants, blue cloth cap and Oxford tie shoes. Nothing was found in his pockets.

FIRES.—At 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in FARRELL & DEVOE'S paint and carpenter shop, in One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, near Second-avenue. The entire building was destroyed. Aggregate loss, $2,500; insured for $1,000 in the Baltic Company. Mr. LAZEAR, who occupies the same building, loses $1,500; insured.... On Thursday evening a fire broke out in the clothing store No. 566½ Grand-street, belonging to Mr. OWENS. The stock and store were completely destroyed. The adjoining building, No. 566, is occupied by ADIN HOLBROOK as a paint store, and was slightly damaged.

RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT TIME TABLES.—BENEDICT'S Time Tables for July are just out in their customary neat pamphlet form, with their array of figures for the information of the traveling multitude—railroad and steamboat time tables. The pamphlet contains much information especially valuable to the business community, and is accompanied by a neat map of the City.

SICKNESS ON SHIPBOARD.—The bark *King Harold*, of Greenock, from Matanzas for the former port, put into this port yesterday for medical assistance and a crew. Her former Captain (GRAHAM) died in Matanzas, and Capt. BANKS, who replaced him, died at sea on the 1st inst. Two of the crew also sickened and died.

LOST CHILDREN.—Thirty-eight lost children were taken to Police Headquarters on the night of the Fourth of July. All but two were reclaimed before midnight, and these are still awaiting identification.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The meeting of the Chamber of Commerce called for yesterday at 1 P. M., adjourned without doing business, a quorum of members not being present.

PERSONAL.—Mr. JOHN WHITE, Chief Clerk at District-Attorney's office, sails to-day for Europe, on a three months' leave of absence.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FIREMEN'S FIGHT.—Between seven and eight o'clock last evening, during a false alarm of fire, the members and runners of Hose Company No. 3 and Engine No. 2, had a free fight at the corner of North Second and Fourth streets, E. D. The fight had not quite got to dangerous proportions when Sergt. WM. H. MADDOX and a few officers from the Forty-fifth Precinct Station-house stepped in and preserved the peace, arresting the following beligerents: WM. PRIESTLY, Hose Company No. 3; JOHN J. POWELL, Engine Company No. 2, and GEO. F. POOLE. These gentlemen were somewhat scratched and excited when taken to the Station-house, but they were not guilty, they said, of breaking the peace. Capt. WOGLOM, however, felt it his duty to detain them to await a judicial examination this morning.

A DISTILLERY BURGLARY CASE.—On the 21st of May last a distillery in Ellery-street, W. D., was broken into and property worth $800 carried away. Shortly afterward, Messrs. JOHN KOLB and GEORGE WILSON were arrested charged with the offence, and proceedings were instituted against them in Justice DAILEY'S Court. The examination of the accused took up a great deal of the time of the Court, the counsel on both sides (Messrs. NEWTON and OLMSTED) making a determined fight, but yesterday afternoon a conclusion was finally come to, His Honor discharging the prisoners and dismissing the complaint. It appears that one of the accused was part owner of the distillery, and the other was only acting under his orders.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF EX-GOV. KING.—As the Jamaica, L. I., Literary Union were celebrating the National Anniversary, Ex-Gov. JOHN A. KING, who was present, was called upon to speak. He acknowledged the compliment paid him, and addressed the assemblage in a happy speech. Toward the close of his address he was observed to exhibit evidence of sudden illness and to lean on the table for support. He was conveyed from the stand fainting, and was shortly after taken to his home by his son, Mr. RICHARD KING. On medical assistance being called it was found that his left side was paralyzed. The latest report of his condition is not a favorable one.

BURGLAR ARRESTED.—TIMOTHY FINNEN was arrested in Rose-street, New-York, by Officers DE CLUE and WORDERLY, of the Forty-fourth Police Precinct, on Thursday, on the charge of being implicated in the robbery of the store of NICHOLAS HOFFMAN, corner of Raymond and Bolivar streets, on which occasion LOUIS SCHACK, a clerk, was dangerously stabbed, and Policeman STRONG severely injured. The accused was committed for a hearing by Justice MOREHOUSE.

STABBING AFFRAY.—A youth named CHARLES GLAUSTER, aged 14 years, (colored) son of the clergyman of the African M. E. Church, in Bridge-street, was brought before Justice BUCKLEY yesterday, on complaint of B. H. WATLER, who charged the accused with stabbing his son BERNARD in the side. The wound is not of a dangerous character. GLAUSTER was held for examination.

DROWNED.—Mr. J. WESLEY CORNWELL, aged 26 years, the nephew of Justice CORNWELL, residing at No. 226 Gates-avenue, was drowned at Glen Cove, L. I., on the 4th inst. It appears the deceased was on an excursion of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, and, with others, went into the water to swim. Being taken with cramps he sank, and was drowned before he could be rescued.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.—ADAM KNOTT was yesterday arraigned before Justice WALTER, charged with feloniously assaulting ALEXANDER WAGNER, a resident of Geary-street, E. D. It is alleged that the accused struck WAGNER upon the head with the beam of a scale, severely wounding him. The assailant was locked up to answer.

SHOPLIFTING.—JOHN FULLER was brought before Jusuce CORNWELL yesterday on the charge of stealing some calico from MCGUIRE'S store, No. 277 Fulton-avenue. The accused was sent up for six months.

NEW-JERSEY.

STEALING IN A BATHING ROOM.—A lady named SPEAKER, residing in Spring-street, New-York, came over to Fourth-street, Hoboken, yesterday afternoon, to take a hot bath. While undressing, a boy named WILLIAM HOWELL entered the room to furnish her with some hot water. As soon as he had left it, the lady missed her pocket-book, containing $55. She hurried out and made known her loss. When the boy was called for he was found talking in the street with another boy, who, when he noticed the people and an officer approaching, ran away, probably with the money, for it could not be found on HOWELL'S person. He was taken to the station-house.

ACCIDENTS.—A boy named KALEY had his hand blown off by the premature discharge of a pistol in Jersey City on the Fourth. Two other lads were slightly injured, one by being struck with the wad from a pistol, the other by an explosion of powder. A man had his hand badly burned by the explosion of a Roman candle. Another was badly cut about the head by the overthrow of a piece of fireworks at Hamilton-square.

THE RACE OF THE JERSEY YACHT CLUB.—The postponed race of the Jersey City Yacht Club took place yesterday. Only first and second class yachts were entered. The *Lizzie* was the successful yacht of the first-class, and the *H. C. Walton* of the second class. The *Virginia* was upset, but the crew were rescued by the *Pauline*. The wind was very high, and some of the boats came home under double reefs.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.—RUDOLPH and ELIZA NAN, AUGUST WINKLEMANN, ANNA RUDOLPH, BRUNO GREAVER and PAUL GRIETER were arrested in Hoboken last night, charged with a felonious assault upon and threatening to shoot PATRICK REILLY at a saloon in Hoboken. The affray grew out of a dog fight. The accused were held to bail.

RUNAWAY ACCIDENT.—A horse driven by a boy named JAMES DOVEN, 12 years of age, became frightened while driving through Hoboken by the discharge of a pistol and ran away, throwing the lad from the wagon, breaking his arm and leg, and otherwise seriously injuring him. He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital, but his life was despaired of.

CASES OF SUNSTROKE.—A man named CARR, driver of a Hoboken horse-car, E. J. DARCY, C. MAINARD, N. A. FURY and WM. RAVEN, of the Hudson County Militia, were all sunstruck on the Fourth, but recovered with prompt medical treatment.

DIED FROM INJURIES.—CATHERINE GROTH, who was seriously injured by falling from a window in Hoboken, on Saturday night, died at St. Mary's Hospital last night.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Friday, July 5.

FLOUR quiet; Spring Western, $11 50@$11 75; White Michigan, $13 50@$14 50; Amber do., $13 50; Red do., $13; White Canada, $12 50@$14 50. RYE flour at $6 50. WHEAT—more inquiry; sales, 11,000 bushels White Canada, deliverable in Oswego, free, at $2 [illegible]; 2,000 bushels Canada Spring, at $2 [illegible]; 10,000 bushels White Canada, at $2 [illegible] 70. CORN firm; sales, 50,000 bushels choice No. 2 Western, at 88c.; 10,000 bushels No. 1 do. at 80c.; 850 bushels prime Ohio at 90c. OATS inactive; No. 2 Chicago offered at 65c. without buyers; sales 6,000 bushels Wisconsin at 68c. RYE dull at about $1 15 for Western. BARLEY dull and unchanged. MESS PORK dull at $21 for heavy and $20 for light. LARD dull at 12¾c.@13c. HIGHWINES unchanged. FREIGHTS firm; Corn and Oats 12c. to New-York. RECEIPTS—17,000 bushels Wheat, 242,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats, 750 bbls. Flour. SHIPMENTS—7,000 bushels Wheat, 186,000 bushels Corn, 51,600 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Friday, July 5.

FLOUR in good demand, chiefly for the interior, Eastern and Southern trade; sales 1,700 bbls. at $12 for No. 1 Spring and $13 for Double Extra. RYE FLOUR steady at $7 50. WHEAT quiet and sales were confined to car lots; No. 1 Spring was held at $2 30, and No. 2 do. at $2 10. CORN was held at 93c.@95c. for No. 1. OATS, BARLEY, RYE and PEAS are active. CORN MEAL $2 75 ℔ 100 lbs. MILL FEED steady; Shorts, $25@$28; Shipstuffs $30@$32 ℔ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS ½c. higher on grain—Corn, 8c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 50 to the Hudson; $4 25 to Newburgh. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 70c.; to Albany, 50c.; to New-York by rail and river, 60c. LAKE IMPORTS—37,000 bushels Wheat, 984,000 bushels Corn, 3,424,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—487 bbls. Flour, 3½,500 bushels Corn, 5,800 bushels Rye, 1,188,000 feet of Lumber.

CHICAGO, Friday, July 5.

FLOUR dull and depressed; medium and choice grades of Spring Extras, $9 25c.@$10 25c. WHEAT dull and declined 2c.@3c.; Sales of No. 1 at $2@$2 03c.; No 2 at $1 71c.@$1 73c. CORN advanced 1½c.@2c., and closed firm at 83c. for No. 1, and 78½c. for No. 2. OATS fairly active at an advance of 2c.; sales at 53c.@53½c. for No. 2. RYE is dull at 97c.@98c. for No. 1. BARLEY flat. MESS PORK dull at $20 50@$21. LARD quiet at 11c.@11½c. CATTLE dull and unchanged. LIVE HOGS active at an advance of 5c.@10c.; sales at $5 50@$6 25 for fair to extra choice. SHEEP quiet and unchanged. RECEIPTS—2,200 bbls. Flour, 8,500 bushels Wheat, 25,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats, 3,800 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,500 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 235,000 bushels Corn, 90,000 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, July 5.

COTTON dull; sales 1,200 bales; Low Middling 23c.@23½c.; receipts for the week, 2,156 bales, against 2,208 bales for the same week last year; exports, 7,954 bales; stock on hand, 56,107 bales. Fair Louisiana SUGAR 13¾c.; Prime to Choice 14½c. There is no MOLASSES in the market. Cuba SUGAR—holders are asking an advance, owing to Havana advices; No. 12 was held at 13c. Cuba MOLASSES dull. FLOUR has improved; Superfine, $10 75c. CORN firm; Mixed and Yellow, $1@$1 10; White, $1 20@$1 25. OATS are scarce at 82c.@85c. PORK firm and held at $23 75@$24. BACON—Shoulders, 10½c.; Rib Sides, 11¾c.@11½c.; Clear do., 13½c. LARD dull, and quoted 12½c.@12¾c. for Tierce and 13½c. for Keg. Gold, 139. Sterling Exchange, 49½@53. New-York Sight Exchange, ⅛ ℔ cent. premium.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, July 5.

TOBACCO active at $5 for common Leaf, $5@$7 50 for Medium Leaf, $7 50@$10 for Factory Dried, $7@$11 for Dock Fillers, $4 50@$7 for Bright do., $10@$18 for Black Wrappers, $10@$15 for good and bright Leaf, $25@$40 for Fancy. COTTON dull. FLOUR unchanged. CORN firm for Choice and flat for low grade; sales at 80c.@95c. OATS are declining; sales at 69½c.@73c. RYE declining; sales at 75c.@85c. PROVISIONS firmer. MESS PORK higher at $21 75@$22. BACON—12½c. for Clear Sides; 11½c. for Clear Rib do.; 9¼c. for Shoulders. Plain Canvassed HAMS, 14c.@14½c.; Sugar-cured do. are higher at 16½c.@17c. LARD, 12c. for choice Kettle. WHISKY nominal.

CINCINNATI, Friday, July 5.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull; sales of Old Red at $2 10; No. 2 at $2 25; No. 1 New was offered at $2 25 for Red. CORN dull at 75c. for No. 1. OATS firmer at 68c. for No. 1. RYE dull and nominal. COTTON dull; Middling was offered at 29½c. WHISKY steady at 30c. MESS PORK firm and quiet at $21. BULK MEATS are firm at 8½c.@10½c.@11½c., for Shoulders, Sides and Clear Sides; but little was done at these three figures. BACON firm at 9½c.@11½c.@12c.@12½c. HAMS are in good demand and higher; Common, 15c.; Sugar-cured, 18c. LARD dull; sales at 11c. for Prime City. BUTTER unchanged. EGGS declining; sales at 15c. GROCERIES firm at full prices. GOLD, 138⅜.

BALTIMORE, Friday, July 5.

COFFEE quiet but unchanged. COTTON dull but unchanged. FLOUR scarce and the demand is light; prices are irregular. WHEAT—New White $2 30@$3 as to quality; old Red, $2 60@$2 90, the latter for choice Maryland. CORN active and advanced 3c. for White; sales at $1 13@$1 15; Yellow, $1 06@$1 08; Mixed Western, $1 02. OATS, 88c.@90c. PROVISIONS are very firm, at full prices for Bulk Meats and Bacon. WHISKY is dull and unchanged. SUGAR is steady and unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, July 5.

FLOUR firm; City Double Extras, $10 50@$11 50; Country Double Extras, $10 25; Extras, $9 25@$9 75. WHEAT unsettled at $2 18 for No. 1, $1 92 for No. 2, $1 67 for No. 3, and $1 20 for Rejected. OATS are steady at 54c.@55c. for No. 1 and 53c. for No. 2. CORN is unsettled at 80c. for No. 1. RECEIPTS—26,000 bushels Wheat, 2,200 bushels Oats, 2,600 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—2,400 obls. Flour, 29,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, July 5.

TOBACCO—Sales of 359 hhds., including premium at $3@$33. FLOUR is dull and scarce. WHEAT is nominal at $2. CORN, shelled and delivered, 90c.@93c. OATS, 76c.@79c., in bulk. SUGAR—Refined has advanced ¾c. MESS PORK, $21 50. BACON—Shoulders, 9¾c., packed; Clear Sides, 12¾c.; plain sugar-cured Hams, 15½c.; fancy Hams, 16½c.@17c. LARD, 11½c. Raw WHISKY, in bond, 30c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Friday, July 5.

COTTON nominal at 22c. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE are depressed at 51½c.@51c. RESIN steady at $2 50@$5 50. TAR very dull, scarce, but firm at $3 50.

MOBILE, Friday, July 5.

COTTON—The market is dull; sales to-day 5,500 bales Middling Uplands at 22½c.; receipts to-day 171 bales.

TOLEDO, Friday, July 5.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT has advanced 10c.; Michigan sold at $2 50. CORN has advanced 2c.@3c.; sales at 85c. for No. 1, and 81c. for No. 2. OATS, 67c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Friday, July 5.

COTTON dull and drooping; sales for three days 200 bales Low Middlings at 23c.@23½c.; receipts 382 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Friday, July 5.

COTTON—Sales 80 bales at 25c.@26c. for Middlings; receipts, 70 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., Friday, July 5.

COTTON—Sales of the week, 1,550 bales; receipts, 445 bales; exports, 5,371 bales; stock, 1,285 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, July 5.

COTTON—Sales 112 bales Middlings at 22½c.@23c.

Advertisement.

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Ottowa	June 26	Antwerp	New-York.
Guiding Star	June 26	Havre	New-York.
City of Baltimore	June 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Atlantic	June 29	Bremen	New-York.
Scotia	June 29	Liverpool	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Baltimore	July 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Denmark	July 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Wm. Penn	July 6	New-York	London.
Iowa	July 6	New-York	Glasgow.
Fulton	July 6	New-York	Havre.
Teutonia	July 6	New-York	Hamburg.
City of Dublin	July 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Russia	July 10	New-York	Liverpool
Union	July 11	New-York	Bremen.
City of London	July 13	New-York	Liverpool.
Chicago	July 13	New-York	Liverpool.
Britannia	July 13	New-York	Glasgow.
Ville de Paris	July 13	New-York	Havre.
Saxonia	July 13	New-York	Hamburg.
Northern Light	July 13	New-York	Bremen.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, HAVANA, &C.

Monterey	July 6	New-Orleans.
Sherman	July 6	New-Orleans.
Morro Castle	July 11	Havana.
Henry Chauncey	July 11	California.

Departure of Ocean Mails.

Mails for Europe close here as follows:

Per *City of Baltimore*, via Queenstown, to-day at 10½ A. M.

Per *Teutonia*, via Hamburg, to-day, at 10½ A. M.

Per *Fulton*, via Falmouth and Havre, to-day at 10½ A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Corsica, from Havana and Nassau—Mr. Deiley, Mr. Murray, Mrs. Harris and daughter, Mr. Lombardi, Thomas Burns, Capt. Buckley, S. Bensimon, three Miss Nesbitts, Y. Webb, Mr. Jackson, wife, child and infant, A. T. Holmes, Jacob Harris, Mr. Beyer, wife and child, Mr. Motns. E. Sazerac, A. May, A. W. Krimping, E. O'Brien, Mr. Oberbener, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Nesbitt and 4 children, Miss E. Webb, S. F. Goodwin, Mrs. W. G. Armbrister and daughter, Mrs. Chambers and daughter—Total, 40.

JULY 5—*In steamship Saxonia, from Hamburg*—Betty Biesheim and 2 children, H. Wolff and wife, Aaron Levy and wife, S. Fratzscher, F. Crall, Bertha Selz, Sophie Kleiner, Lewis Switzer, Jos. Neustadter, Aug. Predohl, Carl Schulz and wife, Matilde Pfaff and child, and 603 in second cabin and steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 35 | Sun sets.... 7 34 | Moon sets.... 10 56

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 11 11 | Gov. Island. 12 00 | Hell Gate.... 1 22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, July 5.

Cleared.

Steamships Ellen S. Terry, Newbern, O. Goodspeed; Virginia, Snyder, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Teutonia, (Ham.,) Harda, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.

Ships L. L. Sturges, Linken, Mobile, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; Thornton, Hutton, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; St. Mark, Wood, San Francisco, S. L. Merchant & Co.; Pacific, Foss, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Cornelius Grinnell, Spencer, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks Maria S., (Aust.,) Nedavich, Bristol, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Staffa, (Br.,) Brookman, Cow Bay, C. B. Swain; La Kembia, (Br.,) Rood, Cow Bay, J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brigs George Downs, (Br.,) Simpson, Demerara, Hy. Trowbridge's Sons; Neueva Providenza, (Ital.,) Manganaro, Malta and Gibraltar, A. P. Agresta; Mile, (Br.,) Fougere, Pictou, N. S., G. H. Brewer; Courier, (Pruss.,) Brandhoff, Stettin, Sloman & Edye.

Schooners Frank Walter, Canning, Lavacca and Indianola, N. L. McCready & Co.; Princess, Lovell, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; H. Castoff, Knowles, Bristol, G. N. Stranahan; Ann, Ackon, Hale, Norwalk, Conn.; J. T. Lockwood, Sharrett, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Arrived.

Steamship Saxonia, (Hamb.,) Haack, Hamburg June 23, with mdse. and 621 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. First part of passage had variable winds and fog; was detained 4 hours off Sandy Hook by a thick fog. July 5, off Gay Head, passed Bremen steamship New-York, hence for Bremen.

Steamship Corsica, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Havana June 27, via Nassau, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. Is in the Lower Quarantine.

Steamship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Delaware, (Br.,) Thomson, Liverpool via Boston, in ballast to Tapscott Bros. & Co.

Bark King Harold, (of Greenock,) Say, (late Barns,) Matanzas, for Greenock 12 ds. Is bound to Greenock; put into this port for medical assistance and to obtain a crew. Her former Captain died in Havana, and Capt. Banks died at sea 3d inst. Has some men sick on board. Capt John Graham died in the hospital at Matanzas. —— Banks, mate of the ship Montreal, then discharging in Matanzas, was put on board to take her to Greenock; was taken sick June 27, and died July 1. Two of the crew also sickened and died.

Bark Eureka, (of Yarmouth, Me.,) Chandler, Sagua 22 ds., with sugar to Walsh & Carver. While in Sagua, Capt. Chandler, while going ashore in his boat, was capsized, and injured so that he died in 7 days.

Bark Lelia M. Long, (of Stockton,) Ames, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar, &c., to Walsh & Carver. June 3, 15 miles S. by E. from Barnegat, saw brig Nellie Clifford, sunk—(before reported.)

Bark Union, Merrill, Menton 38 ds., with fruit, &c., to E. R. Seccomb. June 18, lat. 38, lon. 32, passed a Norw. bark, showing a red flag, strg. W.

Bark Eastern Star, Hiller, St. Jago de Cuba 10 ds., with sugar to Waydell & Co.

Brig Grace Worthington, Dussant, of and from Belize, Hond., 14 ds., with logwood, &c., to F. Alexandre & Sons. The G. W. has the mate and 8 seamen on board of the Norwegian bark Anna Maria, Capt. Nelson, from Grimstead, Norway, for the Belize, which was wrecked on Lighthouse Reef June 7. The vessel and cargo a total loss.

Brig Chesapeake, Newhall, Darien, Ga., 10 ds., with lumber to J. W. Russell.

Brig Catharine, (Br.,) McDonald, St. Domingo City 12 ds., with logwood, &c., to C. H. Trumbull.

Brig Hannah Hicks, (of Fowey, Eng.) Hicks, Palermo 40 ds., with fruit, &c., to Geo. F. Bulley.

Brig J. B. Brown, Bain, Remedios 10 ds., with sugar to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Two Marys, German, Zuza 19 ds., with sugar, &c., to master.

Brig C. B. Allen, Gill, Boston, in ballast.

Schr. R. W. Brown, Tucker, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. C. G. Cranmer, Cranmer, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr. Champion, (of Lunenburg,) Huey, Kingston, Jam. 16 ds., with logwood, &c., to Morrison & Phillips.

Schr. Myrover, Hughes, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Enchantress, Blatchford, Savannah 7 ds., with lumber to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Hope, (Br.,) Canning, Windsor 9 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. Alethea, Derrickson, Bermuda 6 ds., with produce to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Tigris, (Br.,) Lockhart, Maranham and Para 23 ds., with rubber, &c., to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Boston, Bearse, Portland, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Damon, Johnson, Lingan 14 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Schr. Wentworth, (Br.,) McBirney, Windsor 15 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. A. Amherst, (Br.,) Fitchett, Sackville, N. S., with hay to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. H. B. Bascom, Robbins, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. A. L. Slaght, Willett, Jacksonville 7 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. J. Birdsall, Hazleton, Virginia.

Schr. J. B. Smith, Bowker, Virginia.

Schr. Snow Squall, Slmon, Wilmington, N. C.

Schr. M. Pierson, Sparks, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Sallie Ann, Cozens, Virginia.

Schr. John Leuthall, Martin, Virginia.

Schr. D. Hastings, Fuller, Virginia.

Schr. Plandome, Norton, Georgetown, S. C.

Schr. D. & E. Kelly, Kelly, Boston.

Schr. Orion, Hadwin, Harwich.

Schr. H. P. Ely, Stokes, Providence.

Schr. Zoe, Hall, Providence.

Schr. M. O. Welles, Reeves, Warren.

Schr. Helen Mar, Penny, Dighton.

Schr. J. S. Curtiss, Fox, Hartford.

Schr. Hattie S. Collins, Hills, New-Haven.

Schr. S. B. Cowperthwaite, Newbury, Georgetown.

Schr. P. S. Lindsey, Emery, Saco, with heading, &c.

Schr. Louisa, Hamblin, Boston, with stone.

Schr. Horizon, Newman, Rondout, for Pawtucket.

Schr. Hunter, Crane, Rondout, for Dighton.

Schr. John Lozier, Lincoln, Taunton.

Schr. Fleur de Lis, (yacht,) Dickinson, Glen Cove.

Schr. Jane, Haskell, Boston.

Schr. Cameo, Elwell, Mystic.

Schr. L. Guptill, Jones, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. M. Van Name, Van Name, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. E. Perkins, Thompson, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Ida Richardson, Bedell, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Lewis S. Davis, Bishop, Baltimore.

Schr. J. T. Williams, Newbury, Georgetown, D. C.

WIND—At sunset, E. N. E.

Below.

Bark Henry, from Marseilles 50 days.

Bark Erwin,—(By pilot-boat J. W. Elwell, No. 7.)

Bark Eva H. Fiske.

Brig Ponvert.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 4—Arr. bark Aurora, Philadelphia; brigs Helvetia, Antwerp; Autumn, Surinam.

July 5—Arr. steamers Glaucus, New-York; Equator, do.; steamtug Wm. T. Mount, do.; bark Blomidon, Gottenburg; brigs Hattie S. Bishop, Baltimore; Walter Mowes, Rondout; schr. Elizabeth, New-Orleans.

CHARLESTON, July 5—Arr. brig Rothesay, from Cardenas. Sld. brig Eliza, Barcelona; schrs. W. Long, Newport; Wanata, New-Haven.

NORFOLK, July 5—Arr. steamer Melita, (Br.,) to load for Liverpool. Sld. steamer Geo. Appold, Boston.

Miscellaneous.

The brig published as arrived yesterday as the brig Two Brothers, was the Two Marys.

BOSTON, July 5.—The brig Clara M. Goodrich, from Savannah for Buenos Ayres, with lumber, put into Holmes' Hole on the 4th inst., with cargo shifted and the second mate and four seamen sick.

Spoken, &c.

Henry Blair—bark, from Marseilles for New-York, July 2, off George's Shoals.—(By pilot-boat James W. Elwell, No. 7.)

Hammersmith—ship, from Callao for Teneriffe, June 15, lat. 35, lon. 33 11.

Rescue—brig, from Boston for Callao, June 20, lat. 35, lon. 45 50.

Foreign Ports.

At Para, June 12, schr. Madeira, for New-York in 5 days.

BATHING SUITS, SHIRTS,

AND

SUMMER CLOTHING.

THE CHEAPEST

AND THE BEST:

DEVLIN & CO.

SCALES.

THE ACKNOWLEDGED STANDARD.

Take the FIRST PREMIUMS (two Medals) at the great PARIS EXPOSITION, and the highest recommendation in the award as [illegible]

THE STANDARD SCALES.

FAIRBANKS & CO.,

No. 252 Broadway, New-York.

FRED. S. COZZENS,

No. 73 WARREN-ST.,

SOLE AGENT FOR THE FOLLOWING

SPARKLING WINES,

All of which obtained the Premiums from the Commissioners at the Paris Exposition for the highest Awards:

PLEASANT VALLEY

WINE CO., N. Y.

CHARLES BOTTLER,

CINCINNATI, O.

Also sole agent for the fine Sparkling Wines of the

URBANA WINE COMPANY, N. Y.

Just introduced into the market.

Orders from the trade filled at winegrowers' prices.

BEAUTIFUL

FRENCH NOTE PAPER,

$1 A BOX. (Five Quires.) STAMPED. MACFARLAND, Stationer, Corner Broadway and 23d-st.

DECKER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE IVORY AGRAFFE BAR PIANO-FORTES.

Have removed to No. 2 Union-square, corner 14th-st.

With more ample room and increased facilities, they are prepared to exhibit a larger assortment of Pianos, as well as to [illegible] and efficient [illegible]

TARRANT'S

EFFERVESCENT

SELTZER APERIENT

The great Remedy for all Bilious Complaints.

SAVE MONEY—BUY YOUR TICKETS OF GEO. A. HUNTER & CO., No. 10 and 12 Bowery, corner Houston-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWING

Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—For the benefit of the "Masonic Orphan Home."

GEORGIA STATE—CLASS No. 322, July 5, 1867.

71, 43, 24, 74, 63, 3, 35, 70, 66, 17, 51, 53.

GEORGIA STATE—CLASS No. 323, July 5, 1867.

8, 38, 26, 11, 62, 16, 28, 25, 8, 20, 55, 14.

SUPPLEMENTARY—EXTRA CLASS No. 232, July 5, 1867.

40, 10, 29, 54, 75, 50, 45, 12, 33, 61, 24.

SUPPLEMENTARY—CLASS No. 233, July 5, 1867.

61, 72, 64, 63, 47, 46, 30, 52, 40, 3, 25, 61.

W. W. BOYD & CO., Managers, Atlanta, Ga.

The drawings of these [illegible] capital prize $50,000. Circulars sent [illegible] addressing [illegible]

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 415, July 5, 1867.

61, 46, 39, 55, 15, 23, 74, 8, 36, 59, 41, 78.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 416, July 5, 1867.

70, 56, 52, 75, 38, 26, 30, 3, 72, 55, 20.

SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS No. 339, July 5, 1867.

30, 44, 67, 25, 33, 45, 17, 35, 75, 41, 60, 46.

SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 340, July 5, 1867.

15, 29, 20, 48, 19, 31, 52, 36, 46, 22.

Circulars sent by addressing J. CLUTE, Broker, Nos. 176 Broadway [illegible]

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries. Information given. Circulars sent free.

JOSEPH BATES,

No. 78 Broadway.